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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1126



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INTERNATIONAL

MARXIST-LENINIST APPROACH TO SOLVING GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 81
(signed to press 6 Jan 81) pp 33-51

[Article by M. Maksimova: "Global Problems of World Development"*]

[Excerpts] One of the most important characteristics of worldwide development during the second half and particularly the last third of the 20th century is the ever-more noticeable influence on the lives of the peoples of various countries, on the destinies of mankind, and on the entire system of international relations of the so-called global problems--social processes and phenomena of a genuinely worldwide nature.

These problems have proved to be at the center of attention of theoreticians and practical workers, of scholars and political figures in various countries; they have become the subject of international meetings at the highest level, quests and developments of negotiations by heads of states, including those belonging to differing social systems, and the subject of broad-based discussion within the framework of the United Nations and its institutions.

A relationship to global problems, strategy, and tactics of struggle to solve them has been worked out by the international communist and labor movement in the person of Marxist-Leninist parties. Many other parties have also determined or have tried to determine their positions on these questions; they range from left-wing socialists and social-democrats to right-wing clerical parties, representatives of various trade unions, national-liberation and democratic movements, as well as a number of religious, pacifist, and other Marxist movements and organizations.

In the light of what has been said above it is not surprising that there is a fierce struggle--a struggle of ideas and worldviews, of political doctrines and courses, around the global problems of world development, their nature and the causes of their emergence, along with possible ways and methods of solving them.

* We are continuing to publish materials from the jointly written monograph "Global'nyye problemy sovremennosti" [Global Problems of the Present Day], prepared at the INEMO (Institute of World Economics and International Relations) of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Ways of Solving Global Problems

It is natural that the manifold processes and phenomena which are characteristic of the modern world are refracted in various ways in the social consciousness, and they bring about various relations on the part of scholarly circles as well as state, political, and social leaders in various countries. The struggle of world views, the struggle of ideologies and political courses have nowhere been so sharply manifested as in the evaluation of prospects for the future of mankind, in determining the principal ways to solve problems for all of humanity.

Soviet literature has provided a many-sided, detailed characterization and a critical analysis of the bourgeois conception of the future, as well as the plans to solve global problems which have been set forth in the West.⁹

While we may give the work of a number of prominent non-Marxist scholars their due, we cannot pass over those serious miscalculations and errors of a principled nature which are inherent in bourgeois forecasting as a whole. Many of these errors are fully obvious. Thus, in various forecasts the average annual rate of worldwide economic growth for the next 20 years is estimated to be 1.5--4 percent; the total population of the world by the end of the next century--from 15 to 30 billion persons; the limits on the number of people who can be supported by food-stuffs in the remote future at the present level of consumption--from 7 to 57 billion persons, etc. But, of course, this is not just a matter of figures. In the final analysis, a great deal may be explained by the complexity of forecasting and the unpredictability of certain processes, keeping in mind their concrete statistical expression. Of considerably more importance is another factor--the scientific unsoundness of bourgeois forecasting, which consists of the fact that it is not based on a genuinely scientific theory of worldwide social development. The authors of bourgeois forecasts, although they have made some advances in cognition of the world, in working out certain positive measures aimed at solving individual global problems, do not possess a clear understanding of the historical perspective of the development of human society.

How are things seen by bourgeois scholars? Some of them present the sociopolitical structure of the future as, at best, the situation in which we are living today--without any further changes in the disposition of the class forces to the detriment of capitalism, and with the preservation of the social status quo which has taken shape in the world. But a considerable majority of bourgeois forecasters attempt to present the future world either as a mature technocratic capitalist society or as a society of the so-called "third way" (as it were, neither socialism nor capitalism, but in fact--the same capitalism in its social-reformist model) or finally, as some kind of "mixed society," which could supposedly arise as the result of convergence of the two systems. Frankly speaking, such a kind of utopian approach to the prospects for mankind's development, to its future, does not allow the bourgeois researchers to soberly and objectively evaluate the moving forces of world development, as laid down in the progressive movement of the forces of production, scientific and technical progress, as well as in the change in social relations, the class struggle, and the revolutionary transformation of the world.

The absence among the bourgeois researchers of a scientifically grounded conception of historical perspectives is also fully revealed in the ways and plans which they propose to avert the dangers which threaten mankind. Despite all their diversity of forms, all their ardor with a few exceptions boils down in the final analysis to calls either to abandon national sovereignty and make the transition to a world government, or to the idea of improving the world order by assigning the chief role of integrator of states and peoples to transnational corporations, or, finally, to create a hybrid of this and the other. It is obvious that such plans, no matter what views their authors may adhere to, objectively serve the interests of monopolistic capital and play into the hands of those reactionary circles which preach an abandonment of national sovereignty in the name of asserting the idea of "world rule."

In proposing these or other programs for solving global problems, many bourgeois scholars, and primarily sociologists, set their hopes on such "eternal" moral-ethical categories as "universal humanism," "universal justice," and the "solidarity of all mankind." But they leave unanswered the main question: in what way can these abstract categories be converted into principles of human relations, who, what class and social forces, and in whose interests can these principles be embodied in actual reality?

The Marxist approach to the question of mankind's prospects and the ways to radically solve the problems confronting it is completely different. Its basis consists of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of the imminent communist society and on the victory of socialism on a worldwide scale, resting on the firm foundation of the objective laws of social development. The theory of scientific communism has shown the path to the future to the broadest masses of all countries and to their vanguard--the international working class. The fact that this path is genuine has been verified and substantiated by the entire course of historical development and by its chief result--the victory of the Great October Revolution, as well as by the creation and the reinforcement of the world system of socialism, by the building of developed socialism in our country, and by the building of a mature socialist society in the fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The affirmation of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale is a lengthy process, requiring a considerable amount of time. This process cannot be artificially pushed or forcibly speeded up; Marxists are convinced opponents of any kind of "export of revolution." It is up to the people and only the people of each country to rightfully determine their own destiny, to decide the question of selecting the paths of social development, of the nature and the rate of social changes.

And it is completely natural that in working out concrete ways to solve the global problems which have already arisen now Marxist-Leninists accord full consideration to the realities of our times, to the sociopolitical structure of the world which has taken shape, the presence of two opposing state systems--the socialistic and the capitalistic, that complex and contradictory international situation in which we are living. Proceeding from the characteristics of the specific historical period--the period of transition from capitalism to the victory of socialism on a worldwide scale, they have set forth a broad-based, democratic program for solving the most important global problems in the interests of the peoples of all states--socialistic, capitalistic, and developing. In contrast to many bourgeois forecasts

and plans, this is a completely realistic program, based on a recognition of the peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states with differing systems as an objective necessity, an imperative of the modern age, on observing the interests of various social forces, as well as various states, expressing a readiness to participate in solving these problems in the name of preserving and developing human civilization.

In evaluating the prospects for world development at the turn of the Third Millennium, Marxist-Leninists are far from underestimating the difficulties which mankind has already encountered or may encounter. But they have taken and do take the point of view of historical optimism. They were one of the first to criticize those bourgeois forecasts which predicted the inevitability of universal catastrophes. According to the Marxists' convictions, such catastrophes are not only unnecessary but are even completely avoidable.

This optimism has a deep foundation. It rests primarily on a multifaceted evaluation of the possibilities of further social progress, founded on the development of productive forces, science, and technology.

The technical and industrial revolution of the second half of the 20th century, having attained the level of world economic development and the international division and cooperation of labor, represents the material base which allows us to cope with the global problems of our times. According to existing estimates, mankind's basic requirements for food, housing, education, and health care may be fully satisfied as early as the first few decades of the next century, even if we use for this purpose only the achievements of science and technology which we already have at our disposal at the present time.¹⁰

But science does not stand still. Scientific and technical progress, as we have already mentioned, has allowed us to solve some problems and it has posed others; it has created new requirements. These include the necessity for restructuring the fuel and energy system, a broad-based development of nuclear-power engineering and the subsequent transition to utilizing such new forms of energy as thermonuclear and solar. These include the industrial development of new sources of raw materials which are difficult of access, including the resources of the world ocean, the creation of new manmade materials, and the profound restructuring of the technology of producing raw materials with a view to economizing on them. These include the transition to a closed-cycle technology and the widespread development of ecological engineering. These include the universal industrialization of agriculture with the use of highly productive farm equipment and the transition to a practical implementation of the achievements of biology, in particular, those of genetics, for the purpose of sharply increasing the productivity of agricultural production. These include the creation of new and even more rapid means of communications and transportation, etc. The new requirements, in turn, provide an enormous stimulus for the further development of science. "If a technical requirement appears in a society, it advances science more than dozens of universities," remarked F. Engels.¹¹

The prospects for solving global problems will be determined in large measure by the level of the development of the main productive force--man himself, his capacity not only to oppose the negative consequences of the rapid scientific,

technical, and industrial development in the world, not only to adapt himself to the new conditions, but also to actively influence the processes connected with these problems. In contrast to a number of bourgeois sociologists who are extremely pessimistic in their evaluations of mankind's future possibilities, Marxists maintain opposite views, considering that modern man is capable of solving such problems. Serving as proof of this is the unprecedented rate of change in man himself, his appearance, the development of his intellect, his creative forces, his capabilities for creating material and spiritual values, as well as his ability--as genuine socialism has already demonstrated--to alter the social aspect of the world and to control social relations.

On several occasions we have emphasized the enormous historical importance possessed by the creation and reinforcement of the world system of socialism, along with the building of a new society, for the destiny of mankind and for its future. The history of the last 60-odd years has provided eyewitness proof that the world socialist system is also the most dynamic component of human society.

The steady growth without crises of the world socialist economy, which in its growth rate has outstripped the growth rate of the capitalist economy, according to the forecast estimates of Soviet economists, which are now also shared by many prominent Western scholars, will be characteristic of future decades. The growth in the might of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist community, their peace-loving foreign policy, and their active struggle for universal security all constitute a powerful factor in solving mankind's vital problems.

In evaluating the prospects for the competition between world socialism and world capitalism, as well as the changes in the ratios of their forces, it would be an over-simplification and, moreover, an error to predict the "automatic collapse" of capitalism or to forecast the "corking" of its productive forces. Capitalism has reserves, and these reserves are considerable. It is attempting to operate on the basis of the technical and industrial might of very large corporations--national and transnational--, on state-monopolistic methods of regulation, and it is attempting to utilize the preponderance which it still has over socialism with respect to the volume of production and the level of labor productivity. For a number of reasons the overall rate of economic development of the countries of developed capitalism during the next decade will be considerably lower than they were in the 1950's and 1960's. But this is scarcely a halting of economic growth, as was predicted quite recently by certain futurologists of "extreme pessimism." With regard to the ratio of forces between the two systems, the growing strength of the positions of the world socialist system is a legitimate process of mankind's social progress.

Of enormous importance for the future of humanity and for the solution of its global problems is such a present-day revolutionary force as the international working class, along with the international communist and labor movement. Communists are found in the front ranks of the fighters for the prevention of the threat of war, for peace, detente, and for the development of international cooperation in solving global problems. Moreover, they are acting to express not only the interests of the working class but also the basic interests of the most extensive popular forces and movements.

There are also considerable potentials within another moving force of our times--the national liberation movement. The growth in the number of countries with a socialist orientation, the anti-imperialist nature of the liberating revolutions, the great efforts applied by the progressive governments in many developing countries to strengthen their national sovereignty, industrialization, and the solution of the most acute social problems, the joint actions of the developing countries, directed against the policy of neo-colonialism, at changing the relations with capitalist countries which have taken shape, and at expanding the alliance among the forces of world socialism and national liberation--all these tendencies, which were manifested markedly during the 1970's, will be further developed during the next few decades.

The broad-based democratic program which is being advanced by Marxist-Leninists in contrast to the bourgeois plans for the future not only realistically evaluates the outlines of the coming world but also demonstrates genuine ways to solve the most important global problems. Marxists are profoundly convinced that the way to solve them consists not in utopian plans for creating a "world government," but in an organic combination of the internal efforts of each country, directed at the most effective economic and social development possible by its own means, with broad international cooperation at the most diverse levels--bilateral and multilateral, regional and worldwide--, with the use of various international institutes and organizations, including the most universal of them--the United Nations.

The necessity of uniting the efforts of all states in order to avert the negative consequences of the interaction between society and nature, as well as to solve the vital problems confronting mankind, is axiomatic. But also axiomatic is the fact that, along with the basically objective tendency toward the internationalization of economic and social life in the world, another objective tendency is also in operation here--the growth of national self-awareness, the striving of countries, and primarily the large number of liberated states, toward strengthening their sovereignty and national independence. There is an enormous potential in the nation-state form of organizing society, and it would be anachronistic not to take into consideration and, furthermore, not to utilize it to solve general human problems. The contribution of each state to guaranteeing mankind's peaceful development and the elimination of the dangers hanging over it is measured, in the first place, by how effectively, taking into consideration the interests of the broadest popular masses, it solves the internal problems which proceed from the global problems and the specifics of their manifestation under the concrete conditions of each country, and, in the second place, to what degree the foreign policy conducted by it and the international efforts applied to it correspond to the timely general human requirements and the necessity for solving these problems on a worldwide scale.

From this point of view it is difficult to overestimate the enormous contribution made to the implementation of tasks which are so responsible and of the utmost importance for all mankind by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. And it is not just that the USSR is a country with a huge territory and extremely abundant natural resources. It is a matter of new paths and methods, which are different in principle for developing production forces, in the possibilities for a comprehensive and rational approach to the utilization of the resources, the

protection of the environment, and to the solution of all those problems which proceed from the general human nature of the problems of modern times.

"The socialist part of the world, by means of its internal development and its approach to international relations is providing a fine example of what paths it is best to take in order to solve the great problems confronting mankind," emphasized L. I. Brezhnev. "But, of course, it cannot solve them for all mankind. Needed here are the purposeful efforts of the people of each country, a broad-based and constructive cooperation between all countries and all peoples. The Soviet Union is all for such cooperation. Herein, if we look more deeply, is the contents of the foreign-policy we call the course of peaceful coexistence."¹²

A role of enormous and growing importance for solving general human problems is being played by international relations--political, economic, military, etc. To a very large extent, the success or failure of efforts undertaken in the interests of the bright future of the peoples and the positive development of civilization depends on what kind of relations will exist among states, nations, and peoples--peaceful or conflicting, friendly or hostile. Hence, an important component of the program proposed by the Marxist-Leninists for solving global problems is the transformation of international relations on a democratic basis. This is a matter primarily of affirming the principles and norms of international life, such as respect for sovereignty and independence, guaranteeing equitable cooperation, limiting the power of the monopolies, liquidating neo-colonialism and the remnants of colonialism, and not allowing the imperialists to dictate matters in international relations.

The success of the process of democratization in international relations depends on the practical efforts of all states, all mass political, democratic movements and organizations. And the task consists of bringing it about that the restructuring of international relations is organically combined with the practical needs and actions of each state and the entire world community, aimed at averting global dangers.

The timeliness and effectiveness of solving the planet's problems depend, to a large extent, on the selection of a central unit in all the problems of the present day. As we have already noted, one of the important traits of general human problems consists in their closely interwoven nature, their interconnection, and interaction with each other. It is senseless to attain an effective solution to the problem of energy-producing raw-material resources, utilizing the riches of the World Ocean, or developing Outer Space without, at the same time, solving the problem of reliable environmental protection. Also closely interconnected are the demographic problem and the problem of solving the food problem, as well as the radical measures directed at overcoming the backwardness and poverty in the developing countries. It is impossible to overcome the difficulties of man's adaptation to the conditions of a changing environment without a broad-based and effective ecological policy, etc. The connections among these problems is obvious, and it reflects the manifold growth in the world of the interaction between economic, politics, and social relations.

But among all these problems the most important, central one is to ensure a reliable world and security. Its solution would allow a major improvement in the international situation and collective actions by states onto a firm, stable basis.

The enormous intellectual and industrial potential now engaged in developing and producing new weapons systems would begin to be used for peaceful purposes. And what is particularly important, the limiting and reduction of the arms race would make it easier to resolve a number of existing international conflicts, would facilitate the avoidance of certain local wars, would reduce the apprehension and fear of present-day mankind for its existence, for the fate of future generations, and this, of course, would also decrease the acuteness of all the other problems of the planet as well.

As regards the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, their active work in the field of restructuring international relations, their major initiatives and constructive proposals, advanced in the UN and its regional organizations for solving general human problems and, in the first place,--ensuring a lasting peace--constitute a testimony of genuine socialism's profound interest in the destiny of all mankind.

The implementation of the broad-based democratic program for solving global problems is not an easy task. There are quite a few difficulties and obstacles on its path. We have to overcome the resistance of the most militant forces of imperialism, who are striving to cut short, or at least to halt the process of international détente, to turn it backward, to retain the systems inherited from the colonial past in international relations, and to hinder progressive social changes in the world. But mankind has no other rational alternative to the struggle for universal and full security, for peace and equitable cooperation among peoples, and for social progress. Such are the demands of the times. Such is the most important condition for solving the vital problems of the present time, the forward-looking development of human civilization.

FOOTNOTES

9. See, in particular, G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, "Fiasko futurologii" [The Fiasco of Futurology], Moscow, 1979; "Kritika sovremennoy burzhuaznoy politekonomii" [A Criticism of Contemporary Bourgeois Political Economy], Ed. A. Mileykovskiy, Moscow, 1977; "Sovremennyye burzhuaznyye kontseptsii mirovogo kapitalisticheskogo khozyaystva" [Present-Day Bourgeois Conceptions of the World Capitalist System], Ed. M. M. Maksimova, Moscow, 1980; and others.
10. See, in particular, "World Futures. The Great Debate," London, 1978.
11. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 39, p 174.
12. L. I. Brezhnev, "Mir sotsializma--torzhestvo velikikh idey" [The World of Socialism Is the Triumph of Great Ideas], Moscow, 1978, p 597.

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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK ATTACKS SADAT'S ALIGNMENT WITH IMPERIALISTS, ZIONISTS

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 9, 27 Feb-5 Mar 81 p 16

[Review by V. Iordanskiy of book "Bumerki Kaira" [Twilight of Cairo] by O. Gerasimov, "Sovetskaya Rossiya," Moscow, 1980]

[Text] In November 1977 when he was in Jerusalem, Egyptian President Sadat visited the Knesset to speak to the deputies of the Israeli Parliament and read the words "To the Great Israel From the Nile to the Euphrates" on the pediment of the building. This aggressive slogan did not stop Sadat, did not restrain his next step. He had made his decision quite long ago, knowing full well that he was bargaining with the most wicked enemies of his homeland and all the Arab peoples.

The Arab specialist O. Gerasimov, in a small but weighty and interesting book, tells how the Egyptian president came to betray the common Arab cause. The modern history of Egypt is revealed to the readers as a dramatic and strained clash of various class forces and various political trends. Having lived in Egypt for many years, the author personally knows many of the participants in this struggle. He was an eyewitness to certain of the most important events in Egyptian history in recent years.

The image of President Gamal Abdel Nasser as the leader of "Free Officers" causes a fixed and unremitting interest. This outstanding national figure wrote a small book, "The Philosophy of Revolution" which contains much of a deeply personal and autobiographical tone. O. Gerasimov often turned to it in order to understand the motives which determined the conduct and motives of the young officer. The heightened feeling of patriotism, the recognition of the social inequality in Egypt and the dreams of a rebirth of Arab unity had a great influence on the world view of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The author does not suppress the contradictions inherent in the views of the president and does not conceal his mistakes. Egypt's defeat in the war with the Israeli aggressor in June 1967 was an enormous tragedy for him. Several friends and comrades-in-arms of the president, men he trusted, bore the blame for this defeat. The support of his people in these difficult days was invaluable for Nasser. O. Gerasimov emotionally tells of the spontaneous demonstrations in the streets of Cairo; the simple Egyptians demanded the return of the president who had announced his withdrawal from his national post.

A man of enormous ideas and plans and mental nobility, Nasser did not see how petty the aspirations of certain of his closest comrades-in-arms were, how egotistical and self-seeking their interests. Even the events of 1967 did not completely open his eyes. In particular, he did not quite discern the true personality of Anwar Sadat, who was very close to the centers of power and to whom elements, dissatisfied with the social and economic transformations in the country, were drawn and who, after Nasser's death, did all possible to eliminate his political heritage.

Sadat's path towards the traitorous deal with Israel continued for many years and it was no accident that it was preceded by measures aimed at changing the correlation of class forces in Egyptian society. The author traces how a course towards strengthening the positions and the influence of the bourgeoisie gradually triumphed after Nasser's death. Simultaneously the doors of the Egyptian economy were opened wider and wider to foreign capital. The openly pro-imperialistic economic policy approved by Sadat and his circle aggravated social inequality and property contrasts in Egyptian society and laid a heavy burden on the shoulders of the people. The book notes that a university co-operative first expressed social indignation, but soon opposition involved the widest strata of the population.

O. Gerasimov expressed the opinion that beginning with the October 1973 war against Israel, when Egyptian units successfully forced a crossing of the Suez Canal and with a single blow breached the celebrated "Barlev Line," Cairo planned only a limited operation in order to defuse the situation inside the country, to ease the severity of class contradictions and to provide conditions for a shift in domestic and foreign policy favorable to the Egyptian bourgeoisie. A decisive military offensive against the aggressor was not even dreamed of in the ruling circles of Egypt. Moreover, they were afraid of irritating Israel's protector, the United States. As a result, the successfully developed offensive was slowed and soon victory slipped completely out of Egyptian hands. Because of the political fluctuations and indecisiveness in Cairo, the situation on the front turned out tragically.

Several years later when Sadat decided on a direct agreement with Israel, it was to a significant degree a logical continuation of an already determined line. Sadat relied on the fact that he would be able to fool the Egyptian people, weary from the protracted military confrontation with Israel, with the fiction of a genuine peace. The Egyptian leaders also saw in this a payment from the United States for help in strengthening its own positions.

Sadat's policy caused a burst of indignation in the Arab world, but for quite some time it could be shown inside Egypt itself that he did not encounter very powerful opposition. O. Gerasimov shows how the Egyptian powers, using shameless demagoguery and false maneuvers, were able to hide from their people the true nature of their strategy of agreement with imperialism and Zionism. But the twilight is dissipating over Cairo.

O. Gerasimov's book is infused with optimism. The author is convinced that in the end the sound forces among the Egyptian people will triumph over those who seek to transform Egypt into an American semi-colony. The hands of the clock on the dial of history have passed noon in Cairo.

INTERNATIONAL

INOZEMTSEV BOOK ON WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 8, 20 Feb 81 p 5

[Review titled: "A Revolutionary Step for Millions" by N.N. Inozemtsev, academician, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress of a book titled "World Revolution and the Present," edited by N.N. Inozemtsev, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka"]

[Text] Among the pre-Party Congress literature published by the "Nauka" Publishing House, a prominent position is given to the book "The World Revolutionary Process and the Present." The timeliness of the theme and the issues studied draw the attention of readers to it. Its chief editor, Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Inozemtsev, at the request of the editorial board, tells of the nature of the work, its direction and content.

Study of the process of the revolutionary restoration of peace, the problems of unity and interaction of the forces participating in it is one of the most important and persistent problems of Soviet social scientists. The collective of authors, which includes specialists from a number of research institutes, strived with this new book to make every feasible contribution to the solution of this problem. Its main goal was to show the characteristics of the modern world revolutionary process and to analyze its most pressing problems and the new experience accumulated by revolutionary forces.

The seventies marked major changes in the world situation and the development of a number of new economic, social and political processes and phenomena. In such conditions the importance especially grows of correlating studies which make it possible to reveal the guiding tendencies in the complex process of social development. It is demonstrated in the new book that with all the variety, complexity and contradiction of the contemporary world development, the world-historic law-governed patterns of the shift from capitalism to socialism determine its main content.

Study of the problems of the revolutionary process is conducted by the authors in three basic aspects. First, the role of this process is analyzed along with new phenomena in the development of each of the main revolutionary forces of today: peaceful socialism, the worker's movement in the capitalistic countries and the national liberation movement. Secondly, the modern peculiarities for

strengthening the unity and the international cohesion of the revolutionary forces is studied. And thirdly, the basic trends are shown in the activity of the avant garde of these forces, the international communist movement, and its strategic and tactical problems are examined in light of the new experience in the revolutionary struggle.

With all the originality of the specific tasks facing each of the world revolutionary forces, all of them are primarily aimed at resolution of the most pressing problems of the day: preventing world thermonuclear war and strengthening peace. Therefore, great attention is given in the collective work to the issues of the interrelation of the world revolutionary process and the struggle for peace.

The reader will find in the work the developed characteristics of those new positions which have been won in the course of the development of the world revolutionary process in past years. Voluminous factual materials show that the strengthening of genuine socialism and the growth of its role in world economics and politics play the decisive role in its advancement. The authors primarily strove to shed light on the international interaction of new phenomena in the development of a world socialist system: how the developed socialistic society in the USSR is constructed; the construction of such a society in a number of other countries; the ever more complete utilization of the achievements in the scientific and technological revolution in the interests of raising the well-being and culture of peoples; intensification of economic integration and strengthening of socialist democracy. The growing role of fraternal countries in international relations and in the struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of peoples is reviewed in the pages of the book. The book notes that all of this leads to a considerable increase in the significance of socialism as a support for the activity of revolutionary forces and as a factor for strengthening progressive tendencies in the non-socialist part of the world.

One of the sections of the book examines the complex and often contradictory processes in the development of the class struggle in the capitalist countries. Their basic tendencies are a growth in the role of the working class in social and political life, the unremitting activity and consolidation of a number of new trends in its massive struggle through strikes and the aspiration for fundamental social changes.

I believe that the chapters dedicated to the national liberation movement are of great interest for the reader. Many new things have occurred in its development in the last decade: revolutionary democratic forces have won historic victories, a number of countries have set out on the path of socialist orientation and the role of the developing nations has risen importantly in international economic and political relations.

The authors have tried to illustrate in detail the increased significance of proletarian internationalism in contemporary conditions, the necessity of precise coordination of the actions of all the revolutionary, anti-imperialistic forces and the solidarity and unity of the world communist movement. The book provides a detailed criticism of bourgeois and revisionist conceptions and the subversive principles of imperialism which make the community of basic goals and interests of all the currents of the world revolutionary process uncertain.

I want to express the hope that the book will be of use to social science teachers, propagandists and to all who deal with the problems of revolutionary theory and policy.

NATIONAL

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX: NEED FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT, RATIONALIZATION OF PRICES

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 1, Jan 81 pp 25-32

[Article by G. Singur, honored economist of the Moldavian SSR and Acting Director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Moldavian SSR: "Economic Principles of a Food Complex"]

[Text] In the CC CPSU plan for the 26th party congress entitled "Principal Trends for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1981-1985 Period and for the Period Up To 1990," it is pointed out that the principal task of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan is that of achieving further growth in the welfare of Soviet people based upon stable and progressive development of the national economy, the conversion of the economy over to an intensive path of development, more rational use of the country's production potential, accelerated scientific-technical progress, maximum economies in the use of all types of resources and improvements in the quality of work.

In solving the new tasks associated with improving national welfare, tremendous importance is attached to further developing the entire agro-industrial complex of the country. It is stated in the CC CPSU plan that the principal task is that of ensuring that the country is reliably supplied with food goods and agricultural raw materials. In the interest of ensuring the successful realization of the food program, the plans call for unified planning, proportional and balanced development for the branches of the agro-industrial complex, a considerable strengthening of its logistical base, improvements in the economic contacts between branches, the organization of efficient interaction among them in intensifying the production of agricultural goods and improvements in the preservation, transporting, processing and delivery of such goods to the consumer.

In a very broad sense, agro-industrial integration is based upon the interrelationships existing between the two principal spheres of material production -- industry and agriculture. These branches produce the predominant portion of the total social product and approximately three fourths of the country's national income. The output of agricultural origin constitutes approximately 75 percent of the entire national consumption fund. Agriculture is becoming more industrialized and the industrial technologies and methods are becoming decisive factors in its development.

A study of the regularities and nature of agricultural and industrial development in recent years and the "density" of their interrelationships leads to a conclusion

regarding the existence of a clearly expressed trend towards the formation of a national economic, agro-industrial food complex in the country. The establishment on a planned basis of a rational structure and the required rates and proportions in the development of the various branches and sub-branches included in the agro-industrial food macro-complex represents a most important condition for stable growth in the production of food products and other consumer goods and a powerful factor for raising the efficiency of social production.

The elimination of disproportions must, in particular, result in the elimination of those factors which cause considerable losses in output, products which otherwise would end up on the tables of the consumers. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev focused special attention on this problem during a speech delivered before the October (1980) Plenum of the CC CPSU, at which time it was referred to as both an economic and political problem.

At the present time, the successful realization of the party's agrarian policies is closely associated with improving the country's entire agro-industrial complex, including in Soviet Moldavia.

The national economic agro-industrial complex includes large spheres of material production: agriculture proper, a number of branches of industry which provide it with the means of production (agricultural machine building, production of mineral fertilizers and so forth), the processing industry, the system of procurement, supply, marketing and transport organizations which service agriculture and also the trading in non-processed and processed (by methods of an industrial technology) agricultural products.

The all-union food complex, which expresses the main special purpose function of the national economic agro-industrial complex of the country, includes first of all the principal complex forming branches -- agriculture and the food industry, the branches (sub-branches) which supply the given complex with the means of production, the wholesale and retail trade in products of agricultural origin and also other branches of the production infrastructure (refrigeration economy, storehouses, transport, manufacture of packaging and so forth). Hence the food complex is a type of sub-system of the national economic agro-industrial complex, which realizes the final results of its functioning.

Whereas the national economic agro-industrial complex functions on a scale for the entire country, the food complexes, as the lower echelons of the APK (agro-industrial complex), are clearly regional in nature, conditioned mainly by the natural factors of a particular region and also by the character (non-transportability) of many types of agricultural raw materials, which require industrial processing at the site and on a rapid basis.

The specific nature of this sphere is such that the food complex and its main element -- "agriculture - food industry" -- must directly ensure that the population is supplied with food products and this is directly associated with raising the standard of living for the people.

The production of food products, as stated by Karl Marx "...is the very first condition of life for the direct producers and for all types of production generally..." (K. Marx and F. Engels. Works, Vol. 25, Part II, pp 185-185). The

continuing and vital importance of the food problem was emphasized by V.I. Lenin, who stated that "The true foundation of the economy is the food fund" (Complete Works, Vol. 42, p 150).

With regard to the final goal of integration under socialist conditions, we believe that it should be removed from the goals of overall social production, which are expressed mainly in the economic law of socialism.

Based upon such a methodological premise, the main and final goal of agro-industrial integration is that of completely satisfying the requirements of the population for diverse and high quality food products, based upon intensification and highly efficient social production. The essence of agro-industrial integration in the lower echelons of a socialist production economy can be formulated as a planned and organized process of uniting those enterprises and branches (types of economic activity) which are technologically associated with one another, in the production of agricultural products and in the procurement, transporting and industrial processing and sale of such products, with the following goals in mind: raising the effectiveness of their total expenditures, achieving more complete satisfaction of the population's requirements for food products, smoothing out the substantial differences existing between the cities and rural areas based upon scientific-technical progress, further socialization of production, growth in labor productivity and improvements in the quality of work at all levels in the complex under review.

The development of production specialization and concentration based upon agro-industrial integration is producing perceptible results: overall output volume is increasing (and mainly in the specialized branches), the efficiency of both agricultural and industrial production is increasing. In particular, this is convincingly borne out by the experience of Moldavia.

At the same time, the agro-industrial enterprises and associations have still not uncovered fully their potential possibilities, they still have very few internal reserves for achieving further growth in output production and especially raising the efficiency of integrated production efforts. This includes first of all such reserves as raising the capital-output ratio, especially in agriculture, lowering production costs and improving its quality and raising production profitability.

There are many specific means available for mobilizing internal production reserves. But perhaps the most powerful lever is that of achieving strong improvements in the economic relationships in the agro-industrial sphere and improving the economic mechanism. The solving of the urgent problems in this sphere is associated to a considerable degree with the introduction of cost accounting principles into work at all levels and improving the system of planning, economic incentives and the organization of labor and control. The recently adopted decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Improvements in the Planning and Economic Stimulation of the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products" is directed towards solving a number of these problems.

During this present stage in the development of production specialization and concentration, experience confirms the advisability of centralizing a number of administrative functions at the association level and of retaining the legal

independence of those economic units which are subordinate to the associations. The legal science and legal practice tolerate such a situation when an association and its subordinate enterprises are legal entities.

In matters concerned with improving the economic mechanism of management, which must actively promote a balanced and proportionate development for the industrial complex, the main role is played by planning and mainly at the macro-level.

The decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers devotes special attention to the problems concerned with management of the country's food complex, emphasizing in the process the importance of the economic methods of control. It contains the following statement: "To ensure the efficient management of the food complex by improving the system of planning indicators and material incentives. To organize control over the production, storage, processing, delivery and sale of agricultural products, in a manner such that the workers attached to each of these elements will be interested in supplying the consumer with high quality products." The status of planning at this level exerts a tremendous influence on the functioning of the principal and lower echelons of the APK. Improvements in planning at the level of the entire APK -- an important element of the socialist management mechanism -- must be carried out on a complex basis and in several directions.

Among them, an important role is played by ensuring complete planning for the APK. This derives from the fact that the presently existing production-economic and organizational disconnection of its branches, which in the final analysis must solve one functional task -- ensuring that the population is supplied with food -- leads to a predominance of departmental interests to the detriment of effectively ensuring the final results. Each of the branch elements of the APK is to a considerable extent self-contained; the solving of particular branch tasks is moved into the foreground and quite often they are not in agreement with the final goals of overall planning from a quantitative sense in time or in space (territorial). The negative consequences of branch planning and control are manifested in insufficient agreement in carrying out the technical policies, which must be uniform for all branches of the APK, in the practice of price formation for the products of mutually related branches. The redistribution of capital investments and logistical resources among the branches of the complex becomes difficult. All of this leads to the development of disproportions at the junction points for the branches and the large national economic losses. Measures developed only recently by the party, during the November (1979) and October (1980) Plenums of the CC CPSU are aimed precisely at eliminating these disproportions and losses.

Life requires improvements in the planning of state procurements of agricultural products. These plans are not fully taking into account nor are they promoting the implementation of rational zonal and economic production specialization and concentration, which are based upon natural-economic conditions and they are linked only weakly to logistical support for the agricultural enterprises.

Such a situation inhibits the adoption of objective planning solutions, with consideration being given to the overall national economic interests in the disposition of agricultural production, based upon maximum utilization of the natural conditions for producing specific products and the rational development of zonal and economic specialization.

In the interest of improving the planning for state procurements of agricultural products, in conformity with the draft Principal Trends, we consider it advisable to prepare and approve a long-term (for 15-20 years, with a breakdown by five-year periods) plan for zonal and economic specialization and concentration of agricultural production throughout the country, based upon the rational and efficient use of natural and economic resources and have it serve as the basis for planning state procurements of agricultural products. In actual practice, the procurement plans for agricultural products should conform to the quantities of logistical and financial resources made available; the plans should call for the preferred deliveries of equipment for complex mechanization and production specialization, transport, storage, processing and also for the supplying of mineral fertilizers, mixed feeds and other material resources for the production volumes planned.

We consider it advisable to convert over to the development of planning norms and planning based upon the final results. In order to raise the level of planning and improve the balance in the planning indicators, the production results and the resources required for this, sound planning norms for the agro-industrial complex system and its branch and territorial links should be developed and improved and the role they play raised. The system of norms in agriculture, wherein they differ substantially depending upon the soil, climatic and economic conditions, is especially complicated. The individual norms being employed at the present time in agricultural planning are not adequately linked one with the other, nor do they always take into account the true soil-climatic and technical-economic production conditions. Scientifically sound norms help to ensure coordination of the plans for output production and sales with the logistical, labor and financial resources.

With regard to the branch principle of planning and control, priority consideration is given to the planning indicators for the production and sales volumes for all of the principal products, the cropping power of the agricultural crops and the productivity of the livestock and poultry and mainly with no consideration being given to the content in the mentioned products of the principal nutritional and other useful components.

An urgent problem concerned with improving planning and control over an APK and its branch and territorial elements is that of developing and introducing an efficient system of evaluative indicators. The criteria and indicators in use at the present time reflect mainly departmental interests and to a considerably lesser degree -- national economic. The cost criteria for evaluating the activities of agricultural enterprises and associations often lose their objectivity and value owing to imperfections in the prices. The production and procurement volumes for agricultural products in natural terms and also the cropping power of the agricultural crops in a number of instances do not take into account the national economic requirements with regard to the quality of the products.

Thus, as pointed out in the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, the activities of the APK and its territorial units, industrial enterprises and associations must be evaluated not only in terms of growth in production and improved quality of products, in satisfaction of specific national economic requirements, but mainly based upon the final production results (profit from sales and the profitability of the final products). The work of the agricultural subunits, enterprises and individual agro-industrial associations should be evaluated based upon the contribution they make to the final results of the entire food complex and

also according to the yield of sugar, oil, starch and so forth obtained from each hectare, the production cost and production profitability for obtaining 1 quintal of sugar from beets, starch from potatoes and so forth. The use of the mentioned criteria for evaluating the work of agro-industrial complexes and associations dictates the need for further improving the state standards for agricultural products, the laboratory equipment used for measuring their quality and the training of appropriate personnel.

In the management mechanism and throughout the entire system of control over the mutually related units of the food complex, there are a number of vital problems associated with further improving the system of economic stimulation.

One such leading problem is that of optimization of price formation. In conformity with the decisions handed down during the March (1965) and July (1970) Plenums of the CC CPSU and other decisions by the party and government, the procurement prices for many agricultural products have increased in recent years. A definite amount of work has been carried out in connection with the territorial differentiation of procurement prices for the purpose of ensuring that they take into account more fully the regional peculiarities and for creating the conditions required for profitable production by those farms located in various zones of the country. The decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Improving Planning and Economic Stimulation in the Production and Procurements of Agricultural Products" also called for additional measures aimed at regulating and improving the procurement prices for a number of agricultural products.

In the interest of stimulating growth in the production and procurements of agricultural products, a conversion must be carried out from the 50 percent bonuses added on to the procurement prices for above-plan output to stimulating an actual increase in the output sales volume compared to that achieved during the past 5 years.

The present levels and ratio of procurement prices for individual agricultural products are resulting in varying degrees of profitability from their production. By no means are identical economic results being obtained, nor are these prices always promoting increased production specialization. Thus the procurement prices for grain crops, sunflowers, eggs and some other products are providing the farms with a high level of profitability, fully adequate for expanded reproduction in these branches. Meanwhile, the production of potatoes, vegetables, milk, sugar beets and a number of other products continues to be unprofitable or produces only negligible profit and this is restraining substantially the specialization of farms in the production of the mentioned products. As a result, the planned tasks for these products must be "scattered" among all of the farms. Production specialization on an interenterprise basis will solve the mentioned problem to a considerable degree, as a result of a considerable reduction in production expenses per unit of output.

In addition to measures aimed at lowering the production costs for agricultural products, we are of the opinion that the procurement prices for unprofitable and low-profit products should be raised and that these prices should be lowered in the case of high profit types of products. This will eliminate the disproportions in the profitability of products and provide the savings required for expanded reproduction. According to estimates by specialists, such savings can be ensured with a

profitability norm for agricultural products of no lower than 40 percent. More active efforts should be directed towards stimulating, by means of prices or bonuses added to the prices, those products in which each zone is specializing and implementing a more accurate inclusion, in the prices for the agricultural products, of the principal nutritional and other economically useful substances: sugar in grapes and beets, dry substances in tomatoes and protein and fat in milk.

Further improvements are required in the existing practice of price formation for logistical resources delivered to agriculture from other branches of material production: tractors, agricultural machines, motor vehicles, mineral fertilizers, mixed feed, construction materials and so forth.

In recent years the prices for tractors, motor vehicles and other mobile power engineering units of equipment increased considerably more rapidly than did their productivity. The prices for mineral fertilizers also increased to a greater degree than the nutrient content in them. Moreover, tremendous differences exist in the structure of the mineral fertilizer nutrients being released to agriculture.

The prices for mixed feeds exceed the production costs for their principal components. The growth that has taken place in the prices for construction materials has raised considerably the cost for erecting rural production and non-production facilities.

Improvements in price formation for the logistical resources for agriculture should ideally be carried out in keeping with the following principal trends:

...the prices for new agricultural equipment and transport means must be raised to a lesser degree than the growth in their productivity and with the actual effect of their use in agriculture, compared to their predecessors, being taken into account;

...the prices for mineral fertilizers should be based upon their nutrient content and the differences in the cost for a unit of nutrient in the different zones of the country should be eliminated;

...the prices for mixed feeds should approximate the production costs for their principal components (grain, vitamin grass meal and so forth); the prices for non-full value mixed feed and feed mixtures should be established lower than the price handbook for balanced full value mixed feed, with their true consumer characteristics being taken into account.

...the prices for construction materials should be lowered both by approximating their production costs and searching for means for reducing them on the one hand and through the extensive use of cheaper materials in rural construction on the other.

A program should be implemented aimed at improving the cost accounting relationships between elements of the production APK. One urgent problem here is that of improving the system of distribution of profits -- an important condition for the functioning of active cost accounting.

Imperfections in the system of profit distribution (which in turn brings about a number of shortcomings in the field of economic stimulation of production) are expressed, in particular, in the fact that the agro-industrial associations

contribute large sums of so-called surplus funds to the budget. For example, Moldplodoovoshchprom contributes almost 60 percent of its industrial profit (amounting to several million rubles) to the budget, whereas 3-10 rayon associations are annually released from having to make a payment into the funds owing to low production profitability.

The cost accounting levers and stimuli must become more efficient within the system of contractual interrelationships. A great deal has been accomplished in this area during the past 5-7 years: the suppliers and purchasers are displaying greater responsibility for the schedules and the quantity and quality of the agricultural products being delivered and in a number of instances raised sanctions were handed down for violations of the contractual conditions. However, there are still many weak links in the contractual interrelationships which are adversely affecting the work of the suppliers and purchasers and failing to stimulate improved quality in the carrying out of such work. Experience has shown that the penalty amounts being paid by the farms for undelivered products (5 percent of their value) are insufficient.

In order to raise the efficiency of the contractual mechanism, its economic base should ideally be strengthened and material interest in the carrying out of obligations undertaken should be raised substantially. This applies in particular to the relationships between the agro-industrial enterprises and the "external" suppliers of agricultural raw materials. Ideally, these relationships should provide for strict observance of the principle of inevitable compensation for damage sustained by one side as a result of non-fulfillment of the contractual conditions. At the present time, the relationships between agricultural enterprises and associations on the one hand with the enterprises and organizations of Goskonsel'khoztekhnika and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources on the other have not been regulated. Substantial improvements are required in the relationships with construction and procurement organizations and with the processing enterprises.

In the interest of raising the efficiency of cost accounting in the APK, a mutually acceptable system, one which takes into account the economic interests, should be developed for the timely and high quality fulfillment of plans and contractual obligations and also drastic sanctions for violating them; an economic mechanism should be created for stimulating more efficient use of resources, with the system for evaluating the work of enterprises, associations and larger territorial and economic units being dependent upon the availability of resources and the ratio for the normative and actual efficiency of their use.

In order to motivate the procurement and supply-marketing systems and production services organizations into exerting a more active influence on the efficiency and quality of the work being carried out by the APK and its structural elements, these systems and their territorial subunits must be converted over to a cost accounting basis as rapidly as possible.

Experience confirms the objective need for creating a single authoritative organ which, in all aspects, would play a leading economic role in the planned, dynamic and proportional development of all spheres of the national economic agro-industrial complex. Many problems exist in its lower subunits. In implementing improvements in the mechanism of economic and legal control, it must be realized that the inter-

enterprise and agro-industrial enterprises and associations -- the principal elements of the food complex -- constitute a single economic organism and emerge as the main cost accounting element in the sphere under review. For it is precisely in these lower elements of the APK that the economic and social efficiency of the integrated processes is manifested.

The degree of perfection in the economic mechanism is determined to a large degree by the extent of proportionality in the development of the raw material and logistical base in a particular branch of production and by the level of quality for the tools of labor employed.

Just as in agriculture, the processing industry also lacks modern fruit and vegetable storehouses, freezers and warehouse facilities for finished goods. On the whole, the production infra-structure in the agro-industrial sphere is in need of serious improvements and this naturally requires large capital investments. But unless such improvements are realized, it is futile to expect a smoothing out of seasonal differences in the production and consumption of a number of food products or a reduction in the losses in quality in the raw materials and finished products. The farms and state are also sustaining losses by virtue of the fact that the producers and procurement specialists for the agricultural products are not carrying out the sorting and grading of these products to the degree required and thus they are losing hundreds of thousands of rubles. However, such pre-sales processing of products requires an appropriate material base and the centralization of these operations.

Scientifically sound improvements in the economic mechanism within the agro-industrial complex is viewed as a powerful factor for raising the efficiency of this large sector of our economy and for improving the material welfare of our Soviet people in conformity with the CC CPSU plan for the 26th party congress and the plans for 1981 and the five-year plan on the whole.

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CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

BETTER STRUCTURE OF INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE NEEDED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Ya. Blyankman, doctor of economic sciences and head of a sector at the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics and Organization: "Capital Investment Maneuvers"]

[Text] Under the conditions imposed by accelerated scientific-technical progress, it is unrealistic to count upon a constant and considerable increase in the land and labor resources placed at the disposal of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The slow growth, and in many instances even a reduction in land areas and a decrease in the number of workers engaged in agriculture, should be compensated by an accelerated increase in capital investments. These investments must be distributed in a manner so as to raise the fertility of the soils considerably and make the work performed by farmers and animal husbandrymen more productive.

A second and very important condition for strengthening the logistical base of the agro-industrial complex is that of improving the structure of the capital investments which ensure its further development. Special importance is attached to justifying more completely the planned ratios between capital investments in the following directions: production of mineral fertilizers and land reclamation; machine building, logistical supply and the repair of agricultural equipment; replacement of fixed capital in agricultural buildings and growth in the capabilities of rural contractual organizations; agriculture (kolkhozes and sovkhozes) and the agricultural science.

A third condition for further developing the logistical base for the agro-industrial complex is that of improving the proportions between the productive and non-productive fixed capital. In particular and in conformity with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, it will be necessary, as pointed out in the CC CPSU plan, "to carry out the construction in the rural areas, at an accelerated rate, of comfortable dwellings, childrens' pre-school institutes, clubs and other installations of a cultural-domestic nature. In view of the substantial differences which still exist with regard to supplying the cities and rural areas with comfortable dwellings and buildings of a cultural-domestic nature and the need for retaining workers on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, it appears only proper to achieve a considerable increase, within the structure of the agro-industrial complex, in the proportion of capital investments intended for the construction of non-productive installations directly in agriculture. Computations carried out in conformity with Polotskiy, Bobruyskiy, Lyakhovichskiy, Borisovskiy, Rechitskiy and other rayons have shown that these

investments must constitute one third of the appropriations for rural construction and in those areas where a shortage in labor resources is being experienced -- 36-38 percent.

And finally, a fourth condition for strengthening the logistical base of the agro-industrial complex is that of the planned reproduction of its fixed and working capital, with such reproduction ensuring the efficient utilization of land, material, labor and financial resources. Thus, an increase in the capital-output ratio can be achieved as a result of having carried out a system of organizational-economic measures, which make it possible to carry out the instructions set forth in the plan for principal trends: "To direct capital investments first of all for the modernization and technical re-equipping of enterprises and for the completion of construction projects started earlier."

Taking all of this into consideration, it is considered advisable to add the following to Section V of the Principal Trends: In the interest of further strengthening and developing the logistical base for the agro-industrial complex, the plans call for leading rates of capital investments in agriculture and the consistent merging of the capital-labor ratio for industrial and agricultural labor and the levels for ensuring that the rural and municipal populations are supplied with comfortable dwellings and other buildings of a non-productive nature. To improve the proportions in the capital investment structure, both within the agro-industrial complex system and in each of its branches, based upon the need for realizing a maximum increase in the efficiency of use of land, labor and material resources in agriculture.

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REGIONAL

LABOR UTILIZATION DISCUSSED BY LABOR COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 14 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by GSSR State Labor Committee Chairman R. Dzhabaridze: "Jobs for the Work Force"]

[Text] The CPSU CC's draft for the 26th CPSU Congress focuses much attention on the necessity of making better and more effective use of existing labor resources. The GCP CC's summary report given by E. A. Shevardnadze at the 26th GCP Congress noted the vital importance of making full use of labor resources, especially those of the mountain and piedmont rayons and small and medium-sized cities.

Gruzinform's correspondent asked GSSR State Labor Committee Chairman R. Dzhabaridze to discuss certain matters relating to the use of labor resources in our republic.

Productive forces are growing at a rapid rate in our country. Regions of Siberia and the Far North are being developed. Thousands of new industrial enterprises go into operation every year. Agricultural production and the sphere of trade and consumer services are expanding. These all require new manpower. The labor resource problem in our country has become especially acute in recent years. About 92 percent of the able-bodied population is employed. The present labor shortage is due to a number of objective causes, chiefly the overall decline in the birth rate because of the Great Patriotic War.

As regards our republic, the situation is somewhat different. As we know, Georgia is one of the republics having a surplus of labor resources. In terms of employment of the population it is substantially behind the all-union average. The main reason for the lag is the relatively slow pace of the republic's industrial development for a number of years, especially the 1950s and 1960s. In the 9th and 10th five-year plans, the volume of industrial output almost doubled, while the level of employment rose from 83 to 86 percent. Consequently, we still face the necessity of putting more of the able-bodied population to work in social production. As was emphasized at the 26th GCP Congress, this task is of vital importance. In consideration of this, the congress's labor resource utilization task force drew up recommendations whose implementation will ensure that the problem of putting the republic's able-bodied population to work in the social economy will be fundamentally solved during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

At present, 13.7 percent of the able-bodied population is not employed in social production. Most of the people in this category (80 percent) are women. Consequently, the primary way to raise the level of employment in the republic is to get more and more women involved in the social production sphere.

In collaboration with the republic Gosplan, the Trade Union Council, and the Ministry of Health, and with the participation of various ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of the autonomous republics, the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast, and the soviets of people's deputies of Georgia's cities and rayons, the GSSR State Labor Committee has worked out an integrated program for further improving women's labor and living conditions as well as mothers' and children's protection. It calls for fully liberating women from heavy manual labor under bad conditions by the end of the five-year plan, also for relieving 70 percent of working women from night shift work.

Because of failure in the past to take account of the republic's demographic, social-economic, and other factors affecting labor resources a discrepancy developed between the deployment of industrial enterprises and the existence of available labor resources. As a result, employment is low in some regions while natural population growth is relatively high. At the same time, in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Rustavi, and some other cities where more than half of the republic's entire industrial output is concentrated, the employment level stands at about 92 percent and there is a definite manpower shortage, especially qualified manpower.

In the 9th and 10th five-year plans, about 60 branches of major industrial enterprises were set up in labor-surplus regions to provide employment for the population. This is not only helping to make fuller use of labor resources but also promoting basic social changes in the villages.

The draft of the current five-year plan of the republic's economic and social development calls for building, expanding, and remodeling 330 large, medium, and small industrial enterprises. New projects are planned primarily in the medium and small cities and urban-type towns, which account for more than two-thirds of the entire increase in the number of workers, employees, and specialists. An additional 190,000 persons will be employed in social production on the basis of implementation of the 1981-1985 program of development of the material production and service sphere.

We must boost production output in existing enterprises not by bringing in additional manpower but rather by boosting labor productivity and production effectiveness and improving the quality of the work.

Unfortunately, our committee often goes along with the various ministries', departments', and enterprises' unjustified requests for additional manpower. This encourages plan fulfillment through the use of excessive manpower, and the labor collectives are not motivated to utilize existing reserves to boost labor productivity.

The substantial reserves we have available to boost labor productivity can be seen in the data concerning the amount of idleness in the republic's industry, worker absenteeism, and industrial work time losses owing to administratively authorized

absences. In the first four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, this factor alone accounted for the loss of 300 million rubles of output in the republic's economy. Despite a substantial (1.5 fold) decline in average per-worker time losses in industry, they were still 1.6 times higher than the average all-union indicator.

The committee is doing a great deal to provide the republic's economy with the necessary labor resources. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the committee sees its main task to be that of finding ways to further improve the utilization of labor resources in the republic's economy. This is the task outlined for us in the decisions of the 26th GCP Congress.

6854

CSO: 1813/034

REGIONAL

DZERZHINSK GORKOM HEAD ON URBAN PRIVATE PLOTS

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by G. Velichko, 1st secretary of the Dzerzhinsk Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Dzerzhinsk, Donetskaya Oblast: "Strong Assistance"]

[Text] Our Dzerzhinsk is an industrial city and it has absolutely no free land available. Certainly, under these conditions it is difficult to create subsidiary farms. But the initial steps have been taken and three such farms are already in operation. This is a type of municipal meat department. The subsidiary farm of the Department of Worker's Supply for Miners alone has more than 5,000 hogs. Last year, more than 1,500 quintals of meat and lard were obtained here. However, this is by no means a limit. Following a thorough inspection of this subsidiary farm, the conclusion was drawn that pork production can be raised not only by increasing the number of head but also by implementing improvements in the tending of the animals and by utilizing the feed in a more rational manner. The collective is working on this problem at the present time.

This year, the miners have real opportunities available for organizing a poultry farm. We have already selected a facility for it and have allocated 10 hectares of hitherto unused land. Earlier, this land was considered to be unsuitable for use. The plans now call for 18,000 head of poultry to be raised on this tract.

The machine builders of the Plant imeni Petrovskiy also entertain serious plans in this same regard. This year they are creating their own subsidiary farm. They are receiving support from the Rossiya Kolkhoz. These collectives have been on friendly terms over a long period of time. The kolkhoz members built new animal husbandry facilities for themselves and they turned the old ones over to the machine builders. Initially they will maintain hogs in these facilities.

One large reserve is the development of animal husbandry on private plots. In particular, the raising of rabbits. Last year, the city's workers raised more than 90,000 rabbits. However, according to our estimates, this figure can be doubled. A society has been created in the city for amateur rabbit breeders. Ten hectares of land has been placed at its disposal. The society delivers and sells pedigree rabbits to amateurs and it provides assistance in organizing correct tending and maintenance of them. Lectures are conducted and discussions and consultations with specialists organized.

The municipal party committee and the municipal executive committee have begun to devote a great amount of attention to the private plots of citizens. And the results of this work are already apparent today. Five thousand head of livestock are presently being maintained on the private plots. Last year alone, the number of cows here increased by 126. During this same period of time, 186 tons of meat were sold to consumer cooperation and 246 tons were sold on the market. At first glance, these would appear to be good figures. However, only the initial steps have been taken along this path. According to very humble computations, the number of head of livestock on the private plots may double during the five-year period, their productivity may be raised and up to 800 tons of meat obtained. This will be a strong addition to the dining tables of the city's workers. But many complicated problems remain to be solved here.

First of all, certainly, an increase in the number of livestock on the subsidiary farms and private plots is dependent upon the feed base. As already mentioned, there is no free land available in Dzerzhinsk. But there are so-called tracts of unsuitable land. This includes ravines, narrow strips of land alongside rivers, railroads and highways, swampy areas and so forth. These tracts are not suitable for the production of agricultural crops at the kolkhoses, nor are they suitable for construction purposes. But they can be of use to enterprises which have made the decision to create a subsidiary farm. It was precisely from these tracts of unsuitable land that we allocated 10 hectare parcels to the society of amateur rabbit breeders and to the machine builders of the Plant imeni Petrovskiy for the cultivation of grain and root crops. We uncovered free tracts of land near mines and alongside a railroad bed. A portion of them can be used for pasture and the other portion -- for the cultivation of agricultural crops.

The gathering up of food remnants serves as an important aid for strengthening the feed base.

Last year, for example, the housing administration gathered up more than 2,350 tons of such remnants. This amount is sufficient for fattening almost 3,000 hogs. Work of this nature will be continued throughout the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

Finally, more thought should be given to developing a system for supplying feed for the private plots of workers. This can be accomplished through either the procurement or purchasing organizations. In particular, the population today is for all practical purposes not interested in selling meat to the procurement organizations. It is obvious that a procurement could be organized in the following manner: an individual sells meat to the state from his private plot and in return feed is sold to him. But this requires the creation, at the procurement organizations, of a type of centralized feed fund. This will be of advantage to both the state and the private plots.

Serious thought should be given to those problems concerned with ensuring that the private plots are supplied with the construction materials required for erecting facilities for their livestock.

In developing the subsidiary farms of enterprises and increasing the maintenance of livestock for private use, we require the assistance of rural workers. It is hoped that they will increase their sale of young stock to us, furnish advice in the organization of animal husbandry farms and provide assistance in acquiring feed.

The development of the private plots is a great, important and responsible task. It was discussed during the 26th party congress. In the Summary Report of the CC CPSU, delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, it was stated directly: "Experience testifies to the fact that such plots can be of substantial assistance in the production of meat, milk and certain other products. The orchards, gardens, poultry and livestock that belong to workers are viewed as a part of our overall wealth."

This year the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Additional Measures For Increasing the Production of Agricultural Products on the Private Plots of Citizens" has been adopted. It assigns the task of developing and strengthening these plots in every possible way.

Based upon our own experience, we are firmly convinced that the measures outlined in the decree will be of assistance in increasing the production of animal husbandry products.

7026

CSO: 1800/340

REGIONAL

INCREASED ROLE FOR PERMANENT PRODUCTION CONFERENCES

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by V. Terekhov, instructor, Latvian Communist Party Central Committee: "Consulting Workers; To Increase the Role of Permanent Production Conferences"]

[Text] Permanent production conferences are one of the most popular, persistent, and proven forms for production management to enlist the cooperation of workers. The following statistics show the scale of their activity and their role. Under the leadership of party and trade-union organizations, 1426 permanent production conferences have been created in the republic; more than 66 thousand front-rank personnel -- workers, service people, and engineers -- have been selected for these conferences. This is a large civil force. The conferences are composed of about 60 percent workers and, at enterprises of the food and light industries, automobile transportation and highways, machine building and shipbuilding, and ocean and river fleets, about 65 percent are workers.

Party committees, republic committees, and factory or local committees of enterprise trade unions orient conference work and workers toward the solution of key problems in improving product quality and in raising labor productivity. Only in the past year, about 9 thousand proposals were adopted with an economic effect of almost 9 million rubles. Now, the permanent production conferences have been actively included in the competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the search for resources which, on the initiation of outstanding collectives of Riga, proceeds under the motto, "High Quality Labor for Every Worker's Job."

It is well-known that one of the chief tasks of economic activity during the present period is careful, rational utilization of material resources. Questions of economy and thrift are among the most important economic and sociopolitical problems, on the solution of which our further successes depend. And, naturally, their solution is at the center of attention of the permanent production conferences. This is bringing tangible results: the economizers' movement has become truly massive. It is sufficient to say that of 600 thousand proposals received during the five-year plan, over 510 thousand were introduced into practice. The result was a saving of 504.8 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy, more than a million gigacalories of thermal energy, and many other materials.

However, the results of the activities of the permanent production conferences cannot be measured by the number of proposals and amounts of savings alone. No less impor-

tant is the social effect. People feel personally involved in the affairs of the collective; a conscientious attitude toward work is cultivated; and organized habits are developed and strengthened.

Many party committees are orienting trade-union organizations toward the continuous search for places to apply the efforts of the conferences and toward increasing the effectiveness of their activities. Practice demonstrates that the permanent production conferences achieve the best results where communists are actively concerned about increasing the role of the workers in production management.

Positive experience has been accumulated at the Daugavpils drive-chain factory, the "Aurora" mill, and the scientific-production association "Silova." In these places, efficient systems have been developed for planning, preparing, and conducting conferences. Long-term work plans of the conferences for the year, which are being approved by factory or local committees, provide for the study and solution of the most urgent problems in activities of labor collectives. Sections for specific work areas have been created for better organization of conference work at enterprises. As a rule, the questions prepared by them are deeply and comprehensively studied and the recommendations are well-reasoned and economically sound. A special commission headed by the presidium secretary of the conference exercises control over fulfillment of decisions by the permanent production conferences and the administrative orders and directives issued according to conference proposals and recommendations.

The expanding role of permanent production conferences in the solution of problems relating to production effectiveness and work quality at enterprises of light industry and chemical and petrochemical industries of the republic is aided by the fact that conference proposals are taken into account in collective agreements and in plans for the social development and organizational-technical measures. Conference recommendations are also included in complex plans for improving labor conditions and health and sanitation measures.

Unfortunately, the possibilities of the permanent production conferences are not fully taken advantage of; their authority in many collectives is not very strong; and every-day accounting of production conferences before a general meeting is often a formality. Some party committees underestimate the role and significances of the conferences in increasing production effectiveness and work quality.

There are still many cases where economic managers, party organization secretaries, and chairmen of trade-union committees do not take part in the work of the conferences and do not show the needed attention to their proposals. For example, permanent production conferences work only nominally or generally do not work at all at the following factories: "Avtoelektropribor," "Rigasel'mash," hydrometeorological instrument, Riga cement-slate, "Stankonormal," "Sarkana Zvaygzne," Riga dairy combine, and others. At these enterprises there is no effective system for the consideration of proposals or for control over their implementation; groups are not being formed for problem study; and the decisions being adopted are not concrete.

Recently, the mass character of technical creativity has decreased in land improvement, machine building, meat and dairy industry, agriculture, construction, and other sectors. But these questions have not been discussed at permanent production conferences in any of these sectors nor have they been examined at meetings of trade-union committees.

At enterprises for automobile and agricultural machine building during the last two years, every third conference measure remained unimplemented. Three-fourths of the proposals are being introduced without calculating the economic effect. Such a situation needs careful analysis and fundamental evaluation by party and trade-union organizations.

Party organizations at enterprises have many means for exerting active influence in increasing the effectiveness of conference work. Surely of great use here are regular accounting and reporting by conference members who are communists concerning the fulfillment of party instructions and production conference working problems.

Success to a large extent is laid down during the elections of shop and factory permanent production conferences and their presidiums. And here, party bureaus can and must apply their experience in personnel selection and placement. The more so if there are a large number of communists in the conferences. For example, in the conference of the "Liyepaysel'mash" plant, over 40 percent are party members.

Party committees are faced with large tasks in further improving the work of permanent production conferences, which have been proven to be an effective form for developing creative initiative among workers. And there are many problems here. It is necessary, in particular, to organize systematic study by party and trade-union leaders and by economic managers of the theoretical bases of democratic principles in production management. Propaganda and the dissemination of advanced experience have substantial significance for the further development of permanent production conferences. Party committees can do much here if they continuously keep conference work in their purview, attracting the attention of the public and administration to their activities.

The wide manifestation of initiative by collectives as a whole, as is known, is based on the development of initiative and creativity by every worker in all public organizations and workers' associations, including permanent production conferences. Their role is great and, consequently, party organizations must give support and assistance to collective bodies of management that are helping to accomplish great social and economic tasks.

9645

CSO: 1800/343

REGIONAL

OBKOM CHIEF ARGUES FOR LARGE MECHANIZED VEGETABLE, STOCKRAISING COMPLEXES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by A. Ramazanov, 1st Secretary of the Semipalatinskaya Oblast Party Committee, Semipalatinsk: "Meat Department of the Irtysh River Region"]

[Text] The plan of the CC CPSU for the 26th party congress assigns the task of improving the supply to the population of such food products as meat and milk. A strong reserve for increasing the production of meat is that of sheep raising.

Semipalatinskaya Oblast occupies a leading position in the development of this branch. Today there are approximately 4 million sheep being maintained in flocks in the Irtysh River region. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan alone, the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses obtained more than 9 million lambs. One seventh of all Kazakhstan mutton and one tenth of its wool are produced here. However, the potential of our farms is even greater.

At the present time, there are 66 sheep raising sovkhoses in the oblast. Each one of them has an average of 35,000-40,000 sheep and at nineteen of them -- from 50,000 to 80,000 head. One half million sheep are being fattened at 33 sites and complexes at the present time. Ten rayon specialized associations and 18 interenterprise complexes for the production of mutton and wool have been created.

During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, we invested more than 60 million rubles in the construction of aquicultural installations. Two million hectares of low productivity pasture land were developed and nine out of every ten irrigated tracts were made available for forage crops. The areas devoted to corn, alfalfa, Sudan grass and feed millet were expanded.

However, even during the past 2 years, the supply of feed to the farms, in a conversion to feed units, amounted to just slightly more than 61 percent. At the same time, the possibility exists during this present stage in agricultural development, regardless of the weather conditions, of procuring the required amount of feed. The means for solving this most important national economic task is that of attaching a specialized branch character to feed production.

The oblast's farms have already taken their initial steps in this direction. The Lugovoy Sovkhoz in Charskiy Rayon and the 60 Let Oktyabrya Sovkhoz in Zhanasemeyskiy Rayon were created 2 years ago for specializing only in the production of feed.

Irrigated tracts have been placed in operation which, even during the extremely severe drought conditions experienced this year, produced outstanding yields of alfalfa and Sudan grass. With close contacts being maintained with scientists in Alma-Ata and Semipalatinsk, experiments have been carried out here on special sites on all of the cultivated grasses. The data obtained will make it possible to work out a more acceptable technology for the production of feed. Plants are being erected here for processing a crop into meal, granules and briquettes.

The work of introducing an enclosure-pasturing system for sheep, begun by scientists at the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of meadow and pasture economy and by workers at the Semipalatinsk Test-Experimental Plant is deserving of attention. The enclosing of large pasture tracts using fixed and movable fencing and their use in priority order in accordance with a special system is raising the efficiency of the natural feed lands considerably.

In searching for a means for strengthening the feed base, our attention has recently focused on the potential of rape, a crop not cultivated earlier in the oblast.

Work is presently being carried out at the oblast experimental station and at the Semipalatinsk Sovkhoz in connection with the cultivation and accumulation of seed for this promising crop.

During this next decade and in connection with the mastering of the Beskaragayskaya irrigation system, the erection of which has already commenced, great prospects will open up for us with regard to completely specialized feed production operations. The irrigated tract, an area of 100,000 hectares, will become a vast complex for the production of 1 million tons of feed and the raising of almost 1 million sheep.

The scope is truly tremendous. Unfortunately, we still do not have a group of machines at our disposal for intensive feed production. Industry is supplying very few units for the preparation and laying in of haylage and no efficient equipment is available for irrigating pastures. Four years ago, a test-experimental plant of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika for the production of mechanisms for sheep raising complexes was opened in Semipalatinsk. In our oblast there are more than 100 feed mincers in use for all types of feed raw materials, that were produced by them. Orders for these units have been received from Alma-Atinskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Chimbentskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Ural'skaya and other oblasts of the republic. There is a great demand for a unit to be used in the preparation of dry complete-ration mixtures. But the capability of the new enterprise is too low and precludes the possibility of producing an ample number of these products required by the animal husbandrymen. An expansion of its capability should be included in the plans for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan.

The research institutes are still taking only timid steps in the planning of modern complexes. The capabilities of the installations created by them as a rule make it possible to maintain no more than 3,000-6,000 sheep. This is unprofitable. Abroad, even the brood stock complexes are built for 10,000-15,000 head and fattening installations -- for 30,000 head. In Kazakhstan, such work is still in the beginning stage.

The Eleventh Five-Year Plan will become an important stage in the development of sheep raising. Unprecedented funds -- approximately 400 million rubles -- are being

allocated for development of the branch. A sharp increase is taking place in the volume of capital investments for the construction of complexes, irrigation systems and housing and cultural-domestic installations. But in order to cope with the tasks of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes, a second trust of the republic's Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction] should ideally be created in the oblast.

The last proposal contained in the paragraph of the plan for the Basic Directions, in which the technical re-equipping of agriculture is discussed (Section V), should ideally be reworded as follows: "To raise considerably the level of mechanization for the production of vegetables, potatoes and fruit. To accelerate the development and introduction of a group of highly efficient machines and mechanisms for large-scale animal husbandry complexes and for the production of feed.

7026

CSO: 1800/341

REGIONAL

ESSENTIAL ROLE OF PERSONAL, AUXILIARY FARM OPERATIONS EXAMINED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Personal Farm, Common Concern!"]

[Text] The Georgian SSR has won the Challenge Red Banner for victory in all-union socialist competition for the eighth time in a row. What we have done and accomplished has been appreciated. Our unstinting struggle with the elements has elevated the republic to the victor's dais. Poised to conquer new heights, the working people, leaders in pre-congress competition, are infused with new enthusiasm, energy, and vigor.

The tillers of the soil and the livestock farmers have also been inspired. They are already implementing in practice the grand designs of the 11th Five-Year Plan. They are paying special attention to the elaboration and realization of the food program, which the 26th GCP Congress declared to be a task of national importance.

The main source for resolving this vital social-economic problem and meeting the people's growing food needs is the social production of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses as well as other agricultural enterprises, which accomplished high goals during the 10th Five-Year Plan and in which the growth rate was almost 45 percent. The same source gives rise to the development of personal auxiliary farming, because increasing production output on the household plot vitally depends on the level of development of the productive forces of the social sector and its specifics, on the working and living conditions of the rural population. For this reason the party requires that we address ourselves much better to the matter of correctly harmonizing the interests of social production and personal auxiliary farming, that we implement concrete measures to improve the conditions of auxiliary farm production and seek ways to ease the labor in order to make it less fatiguing than it now is. Workers in agriculture now expend one-third of their labor on their personal farms.

Instructive in this regard is the practice of certain social farms in Makharadze, Gardabani, Abasha, Samtredia, and other rayons which are implementing measures to ease the labor on household plots and getting the population involved in cooperatives on a contractual basis: they are providing hayfields, grazing, and transport; they are helping the farmers to obtain young stock, feed, and small-scale equipment and to sell their surplus locally. In this way they are not only getting the rural population more actively involved in social production but also giving them more time for cultural recreation, enhancement of knowledge, and upgrading of qualifications.

No less important are the social and moral aspects of these efforts. In addition to enhancing the workers' well-being, creating the appropriate conditions for personal auxiliary farming also makes it possible to get the younger generation involved at an early age in enjoyable and useful physical labor and give them the joy of interacting with nature.

All of this is the focus of the recent CPBU CC and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Measures to Increase the Production of Agricultural Goods on Citizens' Personal Auxiliary Farms."

The decree emphasizes that local party, soviet and agricultural organs which are doing everything they can to boost the production of agricultural goods on kolkhozes and sovkhoses are also doing a certain amount of work to develop personal auxiliary farming--a vital reserve for augmenting food resources.

But possibilities for boosting the output of goods produced on rural citizens' personal auxiliary farms and increasing the production of food for their own needs are not yet being fully exploited. Many rural residents have ceased to be producers of food and are only consumers.

The situation has improved somewhat thanks to concrete measures implemented in recent years by the GCP CC. The number of livestock on personal household farms is increasing year by year, and state commodities purchases from the personal sector have doubled. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the republic's population sold the state one million tons of grapes, 1.9 million tons of fruit and citrus, the same amount of tea, 280,000 tons of meat, and other goods.

An increasingly active role in boosting commodities production is being played by the auxiliary farms of enterprises and institutions as well as collective orchard and vegetable associations (tovarishchestva). Last year Dimitrov Aviation Plant's auxiliary farm produced 1,200 quintals of meat. Members of the Rustavi Metallurgy Plant's collective orchard association are raising abundant fruit and vegetable crops in the once-barren Gachiani area. The political and economic importance of the food program is well understood in the enterprises of the Food Industry Ministry. This year they have decided to double the size of the auxiliary farm network, and all of the ministry's industrial enterprises are to procure meat.

Nevertheless, party, soviet, and agricultural organs in a few rayons have not yet properly evaluated the role of the personal auxiliary farm in implementing the food program and are not doing enough to help the rural population boost production on household plots; they are not doing enough to ensure that the auxiliary farm production process is properly channeled. For this reason, the population in many social farm operations stands aloof from the vital matter of augmenting food resources. In the Skhvilisi Village Soviet (Akhaltzikhe Rayon), for example, 451 households--75.2 percent of the residents there--do not keep a single farm animal. During the height of the harvest season, moreover, when there is little enough manpower to bring in the social crops, those who are seized with the desire to make money spend all their time for months on end standing at the bazaar counter selling their easily grown tomatoes, watermelons, cucumbers, and greens.

Local party, soviet, and administrative organs ought to be battling these socially detrimental tendencies more fiercely. They must strengthen and expand the links

between the personal farm and the social operation, they must multiply the yield and bounty of the individual sector through effective use of labor reserves, leisure time, and each plot of abandoned ground. At the same time, as was noted at the 26th GCP Congress, household farming must be only an auxiliary operation and not an easy means of getting rich. For their part, the procurement workers must improve the organization of purchases of surplus farm goods from the population.

Serious attention must also be focused on the fact that only one-third of all the land allocated to members of the collective orchard associations has been put into production, and not very systematically at that. Fruit trees that have not been properly zoned are being cultivated, and correct procedures are not being complied with. As a result, yields are low. In some places, untreated household plots have become the breeding ground for the spread of weeds. Agricultural organs and specialists must get more involved in utilizing these neglected reserves for boosting production.

Moreover, as was noted at the 26th GCP Congress, industrial enterprises and other organizations will be doing a good thing if they reclaim long-abandoned villages to set up auxiliary farm operations.

The CPSU CC and the USSR Council of Ministers have directed party and soviet organs and the relevant departments to promote this matter in every way possible, to see to it that every rural family has a garden and keeps livestock and poultry, to ensure that as many families as possible keep a cow, and to implement additional measures to improve conditions for citizens' personal farm operations. At the same time it is essential to get social farms and consumer cooperative organizations more highly interested in boosting production on auxiliary plots.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are advised to draw up contracts for the raising and sale of livestock and poultry and the sale of surplus milk with those citizens living on their territory who are taking honest part in social production. Under contract terms, citizens may keep livestock in their personal possession over and above established norms.

The decree also stipulates appropriate measures to ensure the supply of animal feed on personal auxiliary farms. Citizens must be allocated hay and grazing fields for the longest possible term. For the purpose, use is to be made of lands belonging to social farms, state reserves and forests, and industrial, transport, and other nonagricultural production organizations.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are authorized, with the consent of the trade union committee, to use economic incentive funds to cover 50 percent of the credit advanced for acquiring a cow or heifer to those residents who are doing honest labor--workers and employees, teachers and doctors, and retired persons. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes may give young livestock to newly established families and help them build household farm structures.

In short, the party requires--and this is stipulated in the new economic and social development draft plan--that we increase the production of meat, milk, potatoes, fruit, and vegetables on the auxiliary plots of enterprises, organizations, and establishments as well as the population's personal auxiliary farms, also in the orchard and vegetable associations of workers and employees; we must help them obtain young stock, feed, seed, and fertilizer.

The success of this matter, the proper handling of personal farm operations, depends on the motivated, active efforts of all party, soviet and economic organs, all participants in the agroindustrial complex. They must create a social climate everywhere in which persons raising crops and livestock on household plots feel that they are contributing to the general well-being. They must work in an organized way to motivate households which are lagging behind in the development of household farming.

This kind of inspired labor alone can make it possible for the republic's farm workers to achieve the new heights envisioned at the congress.

6854

CSO: 1813/032

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN PROCURACY'S ROLE IN FIGHTING ECONOMIC CRIMES STRESSED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 1

[Estonian Telegraph Agency report: "Improving the Fight Against Lawbreaking"]

[Text] On 16 February, an expanded meeting of the board of the ESSR prosecutor's office took place with participation by all prosecutors of the cities and rayons of the republic. The board discussed the report by K. Kimel', ESSR prosecutor, on the work of republic prosecutors' bodies during 1980 and on tasks for 1981 in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree, "On Improving the Work of Preserving Order and Strengthening the Struggle Against Lawbreaking," and in light of decisions by the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress.

It was noted that, along with strengthening the struggle against lawbreaking, questions of the struggle against various manifestations of mismanagement, wastefulness, evasiveness, and the output of poor-quality products continue to be basic matters for activity by the prosecuting bodies of the republic. The role of prosecutors was stressed with respect to surveillance over the enforcement of laws on the responsibilities of persons guilty of loss of cattle or fowl, ruin of livestock feed belonging to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the struggle against misuse of energy resources and against unreasonable demurrage of railroad cars. Attention was directed to such usually urgent questions as surveillance over enforcement of laws for the prevention of neglect and lawbreaking among minors and the struggle against alcoholism, profiteering, and bribery.

Participating in the work of the board were K. Lebedev, second secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; V. Naydenov, deputy general prosecutor of the USSR; A. Pork, chairman of the ESSR Committee for State Security; V. Vakht, secretary of the presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet; and others.

9645

CSO: 1800/343

REGIONAL

RUSSIAN PROSE IN ESTONIA CRITICIZED FOR UNIMPORTANT THEMES, NARROW FOCUS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 21 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Ye. Nugis and L. Helge: "At the Beginning of the Year"]

[Text] The first issue of TALLIN journal for 1981 proved that it has already become a tradition to preface poetry and prose by Estonian authors with works of literary criticism. This is particularly important when what is published is not the entire work, but only an excerpt or a few chapters from the work. This first issue contained excerpts from novels by Yuri Tullik, "Voronenk" [The Raven], and Eme Beekman, "Vozmozhnost' vybora" [The Possibility of a Choice].

Yuri Tullik is known to the Russian reader from his book "Zamorskoye delo" [The Overseas Affair] and a number of novellas printed in anthologies. His novel "Voronenk" is a touching and dramatic story about a pure and upright young boy, Mardu, and the bird whose life he saves--a bird with an almost human understanding of standards of good and evil.

Eme Beekman's novel is a work in the grotesque genre. It centers around the story of a woman who sets up a pseudofamily by means of deceit, bearing the children of men she chooses according to the genetic principle.

The prose section of the journal also contains something else that is interesting. This is a story by young Russian author M. Veller, "Debts," which is paradoxical in design and, in parts, seems to be a clever parody, using current events as its subject matter, of Dumas' famous novel "The Count of Monte Cristo."

Poetry is represented by a series of poems by V. V. Luyk, translated by V. Fadin.

The first samples of the writing of M. Tervonen and S. Boytsev are published under the subhead "Young Voices."

The section entitled "Approaching the 26th CPSU Congress" contains a conversation by Hero of Socialist Labor A. Pertel' and journalist M. Roginskiy about problems in the establishment and development of the production brigade and its special role in the personality development of today's worker.

"Through the Prism of Time," A. Lipkov's article, discusses the works and problems of Tallinfil'm cinematographers.

Three articles are printed in preparation for the Eighth Estonian Writers' Congress: "According to the Laws of Brotherhood" by N. Bannel', "About Prose, Again About Prose" by T. Kallas, and "The Need for Breadth" by R. Titov.

Bannel' tells the reader about the truly impressive work performed by translators in the 1970's, about the multitude of classical and contemporary, Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Kazakh and Georgian works of poetry and prose that have been published in the Estonian language, and about the thematic, ideological and creative connections and similarities of the fraternal literatures.

In T. Kallas' article, the reader will find free and unfettered thoughts about the wealth and variety of talent, stylistic currents and passions in contemporary Estonian literature and about its solved and unsolved problems.

"The Need for Breadth," R. Titov's article about Russian prose in Estonia, conveys a strange impression. The author categorically declares that Russian writers choose secondary themes for their works and focus their attention on a limited group of problems and conflicts. He openly states that this is our common failing.

It would be natural to expect this kind of serious accusation to be backed up by an analysis of works published between congresses by republic and all-union publishing firms. The article not only contains no such analysis, however, but does not even mention the names of these books. All we have to do is recall G. Skul'kiy's "Kak zhil by ty?" [How Would You Live?] and "Chastitsa bessmertiya" [Element of Immortality], G. Gerodnik's "Trudnyye pobedy" [Hard-Won Victories] and "Vostochnyye universitety" [Eastern Universities], G. Vasil'yev's "Kilometry za plechami" [The Kilometers Behind Us], essays by Val. Rushkin and B. Shteyn and, finally, R. Titov's own book "I dal'nyaya, dal'nyaya doroga" [The Long, Long Road] to realize that these books deal with the exceedingly important subjects of the Great Patriotic War, communist projects and the development of the Soviet individual.

Naturally, the subject matter does not prove a thing in itself. What is important is the method of its presentation, the depth and originality with which it is presented. But anyone who holds an opinion on this matter, and who passes it on to readers, must analyze the works. But how can there be any analysis to speak of if the books are not even named.

Who, in R. Titov's opinion, represents Russian prose in Estonia? It must be said that R. Titov strives not to name any names. Therefore, the target of his ironic contemptuous remarks about opuses filled with nostalgia for fairy-tale princes remains a mystery, at least as far as the general reading public is concerned.

On what does the author of this article base his accusations regarding the limited nature of the themes and problems depicted by Russian writers? It turns out that his complaint is based solely on the analysis of two or three uneven debuts by budding writers. There is no question that he can write about anything that has been published. But when he implies that isolated stories in periodicals, rather than books by professional writers, represent Russian prose in the republic, he is painting an obviously distorted picture.

On the whole, however, the first issue of TALLIN for 1981 has been put together with skill and care and is filled with interesting articles.

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES SENTENCES FOR THEFT

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 16 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Armenian SSR Minister of Justice Artavazd Ashotovich Gevorkyan (ARMENPRESS): "We Must Intensify the Struggle Against Thefts of Socialist Property and the Personal Property of Citizens"]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and other law enforcement agencies have recently received letters and complaints referring to the need for stronger penalties for persons who steal socialist property and the personal property of citizens. In connection with this, the Ministry of Internal Affairs submitted proposals to the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. After examining these proposals, the Armenian SSR Soviet Soviet Presidium recently adopted an ukase on stronger criminal liability for crimes against socialist property and the personal property of citizens.

Our correspondent asked Armenian SSR Minister of Justice A. Gevorkyan for his comments on the provisions of this ukase.

The 29 October 1980 ukase of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he said, establishes stronger criminal liability for crimes against socialist property and the personal property of citizens.

What form does this stronger protection of socialist property take?

According to the first section of Article 86 of the present Criminal Code of the Armenian SSR, the theft of state or public property (larceny) is punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to 3 years or correctional labor for a term of up to 1 year. The second section of the same article envisages stricter penalties for aggravated larceny. Larceny is considered to be aggravated if it is a second offense or if it involves conspiracy.

The ukase supplements the code, stipulating that the theft of socialist property will henceforth also be regarded as aggravated larceny if it involves the use of technical means or if it is committed by an individual who has refused to perform socially useful labor. This means that a theft committed prior to the adoption of the ukase by an individual who had avoided socially useful labor was not considered to be a case of aggravated larceny if it was not a second offense and did not

involve conspiracy, and the individual was punished according to the first section of Article 86 of the Criminal Code, which envisages imprisonment for a term of up to 3 years or correctional labor for a term of up to 1 year. Now, on the other hand, a theft committed by such an individual will be regarded as aggravated larceny in all cases, and the criminal will be punished according to the second section of Article 86, envisaging a prison term of 2 to 6 years.

Stricter penalties have also been established for robberies of socialist property. If the criminal who commits the robbery is a person who has avoided socially useful labor, he, according to the ukase, must be imprisoned for 3 to 7 years. Prior to the adoption of the ukase, a person who avoided socially useful labor and who committed an unaggravated robbery was punished according to the first section of Article 87 of the Criminal Code, which envisaged a prison term of up to 4 years or correctional labor for a term of up to 1 year.

The stronger penalties for crimes against the personal property of citizens are the following.

According to Article 143 of the Criminal Code, the theft of the personal property of citizens (larceny) is punishable by a prison term of up to 2 years or correctional labor for a term of up to 1 year. The ukase qualifies a theft committed by a person who avoids socially useful labor as aggravated theft and envisages a prison term of 2 to 6 years for this crime, according to the second section of Article 143.

The first section of Article 144 of the Criminal Code stipulates that the punishment for the robbery of personal property of citizens will be imprisonment for a term of up to 3 years or correctional labor for a term of up to 1 year.

The ukase amends the code and qualifies a robbery committed by an individual who avoids socially useful labor as an aggravated robbery, as a result of which the person who avoids socially useful labor is now penalized for robbery according to the second section of Article 144, envisaging a prison term of 2 to 6 years.

The ukase qualifies crimes against the personal property of citizens as aggravated crimes not only in those cases when the criminal is an individual who refuses to take part in socially useful labor, but also in cases when the crime is committed with the aid of technical means or if it is a residential burglary involving breaking and entering.

According to the ukase, residential burglaries involving breaking and entering are now punished according to the third section of Article 143--a prison term of 5 to 10 years.

Residential burglaries involving breaking and entering will always be regarded as cases of aggravated larceny, regardless of whether they are committed with the aid of technical means, whether they inflict considerable damages on the victim, whether they involve conspiracy or, finally, whether they are repeat offenses.

This means that the individual who committed a simple residential burglary prior to the adoption of the ukase could only be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to 2 years or correctional labor for a term of up to 1 year, but he now faces a prison term of 5 to 10 years--that is, the same punishment envisaged for a robbery

committed by a particularly dangerous repeat offender. The ukase envisages stricter penalties for residential robberies--a prison term of 6 to 10 years.

As for cases of assault and burglary in residential buildings, according to the ukase the penalty for this will be a prison term of 5 to 12 years.

The qualification of cases of residential theft, robbery or assault and burglary as aggravated larceny and the establishment of stricter penalties for these crimes are completely justified. Trespassing is unacceptable in itself. Cases of residential theft, robbery and assault and burglary inflict emotional injury as well as financial losses on citizens, sometimes endangering their health and life.

The establishment of stricter penalties is necessary for the simple reason that, as experience has shown, many criminals who steal socialist property or the personal property of citizens are individuals who avoid socially useful labor, and the Constitution of the USSR stipulates that the avoidance of socially useful labor is incompatible with the principles of socialist society.

The ukase considerably supplements Article 180 of the Criminal Code, pertaining to the hijacking of motor transport vehicles.

Prior to the adoption of the ukase, this offense was only regarded as an aggravated crime if it was a repeat offense. The ukase qualifies this act as an aggravated crime if it involves conspiracy or the use of technical means, if it is committed in a state of intoxication, if it is combined with violence which does not endanger the life or health of the victim, or if it involves the threat of such violence. In these cases, the punishment envisaged is imprisonment for a term of up to 5 years.

If, on the other hand, this act is accompanied by violence which endangers the life or health of the victim or by the threat of such violence, the penalty envisaged is imprisonment for a term of 3 to 8 years.

The Communist Party and the Soviet State, A. Gevorkyan said in conclusion, are doing everything within their power, guided by the Constitution of our country, to guard and augment socialist property. The Constitution of the USSR and all Soviet legislation are reliably guarding the life and health of citizens and their property. Additional corroboration of this can be seen in the ukase of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

8588

CSO: 1800/338

REGIONAL

LAW AND ORDER PROBLEMS IN LITHUANIA DISCUSSED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Feb 81 p 3

[Article (EL'TA): "For High Standards and Exemplary Order"]

[Text] A joint meeting of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers Inspection Commission, Youth Affairs Commission and Commission To Combat Alcohol Abuse, as well as the republic Traffic Safety Commission and the republic People's Volunteer Militia Headquarters, was held to discuss current objectives in the intensification of the struggle for exemplary public order and high standards. The meeting was attended by representatives of city and rayon commissions of these types, the heads of people's militia headquarters and the heads of ministries and departments.

The meeting opened with an introductory speech by Deputy Chairman A. Chesnavichus of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers. Minister of Internal Affairs Yu. Mikalauskas presented a report.

It was noted that much had been done in the republic to eliminate negative phenomena which are still being encountered. The present state of affairs is being analyzed more thoroughly in cities and rayons, and greater demands are being made on the administrators of collectives. Current problems are discussed at meetings of commissions and headquarters, and increasingly sound proposals are being submitted to party and soviet organs. All of this is producing positive results. Last year, for example, the crime rate dropped in 22 of the republic's cities and rayons.

It is a fact, however, that measures to enforce law and order are not effective enough as yet, and that this work lacks direction. The inspection commissions of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms must establish stricter control over job placement services for ex-convicts. There are also shortcomings in the rehabilitation and employment of parolees and probationers, who are obligated to work on the construction of national economic facilities.

Traffic safety is still an acute problem. Our republic is intersected by highways stretching over 33,000 kilometers. There are more than 235,000 motor vehicles and 263,000 motorcycles just for the personal use of citizens.

It was stressed at the meeting that more concrete steps should be taken to combat drunkenness more effectively. In this work, attention should be focused on prevention, the cessation of alcoholism's spread in families and labor collectives and the more effective use of anti-alcohol propaganda for this purpose.

Juvenile delinquency problems were discussed at the meeting, as well as the work being performed by party gorkom and raykom youth affairs commissions in conjunction with representatives of educational, cultural, sports and law enforcement establishments, labor collectives and public organizations.

The activities of people's volunteer militia units, other public volunteer organizations and labor collectives to maintain public order and prevent crime are directly related to the work of public law enforcement centers, more than 230 of which are already operating in the republic. The executive committees of cities and rayons and law enforcement agencies, speakers noted at the meeting, must take all necessary steps to augment the role of these centers, strengthen their material base and broaden their network.

First Deputy Chairman K. Kayris of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and Chairman A. Barauskas of the Lithuanian SSR People's Control Committee spoke at the joint meeting.

8588

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REGIONAL

GATHERING OF STATISTICS ON FAMILY BUDGETS DESCRIBED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 11 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by GSSR Central Statistical Administration Deputy Chief Ts. Eliadze under rubric "The Language of Statistics": "The Family Budget"]

[Text] The task of the 11th Five-Year Plan is to further improve the well-being of the Soviet people on the basis of firm, steady development of the national economy (from the CPSU CC draft).

Raising the people's standard of living, a concern for the Soviet family and its budget, has always been at the center of the party's and government's attention. It is a vital component of the strategy for the building of communism in our country.

In a socialist society, production is developed for the purpose of ever more fully meeting material and spiritual needs. The resolution of this vital social task derives from the laws governing social development characteristic of the socialist system, above all the requirements of the fundamental economic law of that society.

In a socialist society, all production is designed for man, to meet man's material and cultural needs. Proof of this is the big new step that was taken on the path toward resolving social tasks during the 10th Five-Year Plan: 19.2 percent more funds were taken from the republic's national income to improve the people's standard of living than during the 9th Five-Year Plan; real per capita income rose by 25.3 percent; average wages to workers and employees rose by 19 percent or more; and kolkhozniks' income from social farming rose by 30.4 percent.

With regard to improving the people's standard of living, one of the biggest social problems is housing. During the past five-year plan, 8.325 million square meters of housing were built and 681,000 persons received better housing conditions.

Along with increased material prosperity, all forms of schooling are being developed; the population's level of education is rising accordingly. According to data of the 1979 all-union census, 856 out of every 1,000 persons employed had a higher or secondary (complete or incomplete) education. The same kind of improvement characterizes the working people's health services. The network of sanatoria and treatment and preventive facilities is growing, the death rate is declining, and average life spans are longer. Science and culture are developing, the network of cultural and educational institutions is expanding. Essential differences between intellectual and physical labor and between the city and the countryside are gradually disappearing. Working and living conditions are improving.

In investigating the tendencies and laws governing changes in the level of material well-being of the whole population and individual social groups, central importance attaches to statistical data reflecting the population's standard of living, in particular one of its component elements--budget research statistics.

Standard of living statistics are based on state accounting materials, encompassing broad direct information on the whole population and characterizing the working people's material well-being nationwide or in individual regions. Budget statistics for the population, moreover, are based on selective research data which deepen and augment this information and constitute a source of differentiated statistical data reflecting the distribution of personal consumption, income, and outgo in various social groups. The completeness and accuracy of information from both these sources largely determine the accuracy of economic calculations used in the planning of improvement of the people's well-being. At the present stage, accordingly, special attention is being focused on improving the underlying basis of the information, on thorough processing and more effective analysis of the statistical data, especially budget research materials.

The family budget consists of the actual level of income and outgo in a given period of time; it reflects the process of distribution and redistribution of the country's national income with regard to that portion which comes to be at the disposal of the population for purposes of meeting personal needs.

Family budget statistics studies the specific level of a family's income, outgo, and consumption in relation to a number of social-economic factors; it characterizes the rate of change in those levels, structural shifts in consumption, and the role of various sources which go to make up the family income. Statistical data enable us to analyze the effect of various measures on the standard of living of different groups with respect to wages, pension security, and cultural and consumer services. The analysis of budget data reveals important tendencies and laws governing changes in material prosperity and the use of various services in relation to family income sources and levels, family composition, employment, and a number of other factors; these are utilized in drawing up planned targets affecting the people's well-being.

Family budget statistics also provide important raw data for economic calculations such as computation of the country's national income and its distribution to the population according to social group, also the computation of real income and the drawing up of balances of the population's cash income and outgo, labor resources, agricultural products, and so on. Budget research materials, which characterize consumption in relation to average per capita income levels and income sources, the sex and age composition of the family members, the natural and climatic conditions of life in a given region of the country, and other factors, are utilized in dealing with one of the most vital matters of economic administration and planning--forecasting the volume and structure of the effective demand [platezhspobnyy spros] of various social groups in the population. Family budget statistics make it possible to resolve the matter of working out and implementing the food program which, as CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman L. I. Brezhnev noted at the October 1980 CPSU CC Plenum, stands in first place among those matters which determine the standard of living of the Soviet people.

Research on family budget statistics goes back a long way. It started in this country with the first investigation of the peasant economy carried out in the 1870s.

Since the Great October Socialist Revolution, family budget statistics have provided fundamental information concerning the standard of living of the country's people. Research on the family budgets of workers and employees began in 1918, and on the peasant economy in 1919.

In our republic, family budget research began in 1925-1926. Now 1,425 families are taking part in this research. Budget investigation takes place on a voluntary basis--that is, with the consent of the family being studied. It is conducted by a special worker of the republic's Central Statistical Administration, a statistician specializing in the family budgets of workers, employees, and kolkhozniks.

The family being studied is supposed to keep an accurate record of its income and outgo, making the appropriate entries every day. It is vitally important that they understand that the accuracy and completeness of every figure recorded in the study determine how accurately the data reflect the standard of living of our whole population by individual social groups and that the material summarized on the basis of these data goes into determining how to further enhance the material and cultural well-being of our country's whole population. Every recorded entry in the budget survey is used only to obtain overall figures, and full confidentiality is assured each individual.

Many of the families in the republic's budget survey network have a long history. Among our survey families we have such "old hands" as N. Datuashvili, who works in the Clothing Factory imeni Ordzhonikidze. His family has been taking part in the survey since 1936. Another is T. Rimnistaveli's family--since 1938. Still others are Worsted Fabric Combine workers T. Kobakhidze (since 1983), T. Benidze (1945), K. Zazashvili (1942), T. Saakadze (1948), and T. Loshakova-Sikharulidze (1954). There is Clothing Factory imeni Pervoye Maya Production Training Department instructor K. Oganiani (1952), Isani Footwear Factory Planning Department Chief N. Dudkina (1953), and fashion designer A. Kuznetsova (1952). Also Tbilisi Polyclinic No 17 nurse L. Kilkinova (1952).

There are a lot of long-time budget survey families among the kolkhozniks. They include V. Berdzenishvili's family of Kheltubani in Gori Rayon (since 1952), S. Zakaridze's family of Sochkheti in Tkibuli Rayon (1952), G. Sikharulidze of Bukistsikhe in Chokhatauri Rayon (1952). S. Mzhavia of Konchkati in Makhharadze (1952), and many others who are doing an honest job of carrying out this vital civic duty.

A total of 57 senior statisticians are involved in the republic's budget survey. Each one is in charge of 25 families. The statistician has the duty of visiting each family assigned to him at least twice a month, helping them keep accurate and complete records and figuring remainders of goods and cash funds. Good relations are established between the statistician and the survey family from the very start. A good statistician (and we have many good ones) is always a welcome guest, sharing the survey family's joys and sorrows, a man of trust, a confidant of every family member. Survey families always welcome the state statistical representative and willingly give him all information concerning the family budget. Our deepest thanks to all survey families for their cooperation in this vital matter!

Many other social problems can be studied via the budget survey network. A one-time survey (family opinion study) of the performance of consumer service enterprises was conducted in 1980, for example, and a study of the time budget of workers, employees,

and kolkhosniks. Much interesting material was obtained from a recent survey designed primarily to find reserves for increasing the amount of free time which the people use to enhance their education, culture, and technical level and satisfy other social needs. The survey showed that the main source for increasing the amount of free time is to reduce the large amount of time the people have to spend in the stores and shops buying goods and obtaining services as well as the time spent getting to and from work via public transport.

The budget survey data are of great importance to the national economy. The family budget represents a very important source of data concerning the whole population's differentiation with regard to the influence of various social-economic factors on the standard of living and how it is formed. This kind of information, analyzed in accordance with social groups and family types, is utilized in working out and substantiating various measures for the benefit of all segments of the population.

Methods of studying the people's standard of living via budget surveys and analysis of economic and statistical data are being perfected and refined continually. In investigating the standard of living at the present time, great practical importance attaches to the use of mathematical methods of information processing and analysis by means of electronic computers; this already constitutes one of the functioning subsystems in the automated system of state statistics.

6854

C50: 1813/036

REGIONAL

ROLE OF LOCAL SOVIETS IN HELPING PRIVATE PLOTS STRESSED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Article: "Initiative of a Village Soviet"]

[Text] The communist party considers the following goals to be of paramount importance in carrying out its activities: achieving steady improvements in the welfare of the people and satisfying to the maximum possible degree the material and cultural requirements of the workers. In our country a vast amount of housing construction is being carried out, the production of consumer goods is increasing with each passing year and the retail trade and the entire sphere of services are being further expanded and improved. The Soviet state is allocating tremendous material and monetary resources for the purpose of satisfying the social requirements.

The party and government are devoting special attention to improving the nutritional state of our Soviet people. New and clear evidence of this fact is the development, in conformity with an instruction handed down during the October (1980) Plenum of the CC CPSU, of the food program. It is based upon a maximum increase in the production of agricultural products at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and decisive improvement in the efficiency of social production. At the same time, we must not underestimate the importance of one particular reserve and a source for augmenting the food resources -- the production of meat, milk and other products on the private plots of kolkhoz members and manual and office workers.

By no means is full use being made of the potential of these farms. As pointed out in the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers, published on 18 January of this year, the local party, soviet and agricultural organs, the professional trade union organizations and the sovkhos and kolkhoz leaders in a number of areas are not providing sufficient assistance to ensure that each family in the rural areas has its own garden and raises livestock and poultry on its private plot, or that as many families as possible acquire cows. The requirements of kolkhoz members and manual and office workers for young livestock and poultry stock are not being satisfied fully and the local soviet and agricultural organs are displaying very little concern for allocating haying and pasture tracts of land to those citizens maintaining livestock on a private basis, for making transport vehicles available or for rendering assistance in organizing livestock grazing operations.

The essence of the requirement handed down by the party and government, dictated by the interests of all workers, consists of intensifying and augmenting the food

resources using all available means. In the campaign to achieve this goal, a great role must be played by the local soviets of people's deputies, especially their lower echelon. The village soviets operate in the midst of the masses and in direct contact with the work and daily routine of the rural residents. It can be said that they are located at the very roots of the food program and thus they can accomplish a great deal towards its successful realization.

In this regard, the example set by the Executive Committee of the Kostenevichskiy Village Soviet in Vileyskiy Rayon, Minskaya Oblast is deserving of maximum support. It developed measures for carrying out the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Additional Measures for Increasing the Production of Agricultural Products on the Private Plots of Citizens." These measures were prepared taking into account accumulated experience and the real opportunities available and they require great organizational and explanatory work. Village gatherings were held in all of the populated points of the village soviet, during which carefully weighed obligations were undertaken which will enable the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and consumer cooperation to procure 800 tons of milk and 110 tons of milk from the population in 1981 on a strictly voluntary basis. In all, the plans call for 77 percent more livestock and poultry to be sold to the state than were actually sold in 1980 and also 231 tons of potatoes, 153 tons of fruit, 4.5 tons of berries and 5 tons of mushrooms, 850 kilograms of honey and to grow 385 tons of vegetables for personal needs and also for sale to consumer cooperation.

It is obvious that, owing to various conditions, not all of the village soviets have the same opportunities available to them. However, even if these plans were composed on an approximate basis, considering the number of village soviets in Belorussia, one can easily imagine how much more additional agricultural output would be obtained. This is why such importance is being attached to the initiative displayed by the Kostenevichskiy Village Soviet. Having examined and approved its measures, the Council of Ministers for the Belorussian SSR proposed that the executive committees of oblast, municipal, rayon, settlement and village soviets of people's deputies throughout the republic support this initiative and in all areas conduct citizen gatherings and hold sessions of the villages soviets.

It should also be emphasized that the extensive dissemination of leading experience is directly associated with further improving the work of lower soviet organs and instilling a sense of responsibility in the personnel for solving vital problems, particularly that of increasing the production of animal husbandry products both in the public sector and on the private plots. This is especially important in view of the fact that not all workers nor even the leaders of the executive committees of soviets are imbued with this feeling. This is borne out by the following facts. Milk production in a number of rayons decreased considerably compared to last year. In addition to causes of an objective nature, such as for example low feed availability, shortcomings were experienced in the economic work, the working conditions for the animal husbandrymen were unsatisfactory and the zootechnical service performed in a weak manner. The procurement of milk from the population was poorly organized. Meanwhile, some chairmen of village executive committees lack a clear understanding of the status of affairs.

The dissemination of the initiative displayed by the Kostenevichskiy Village Soviet is posing new requirements for the rayon services, especially the procurement and

consumer cooperation services. Indeed it is no secret that many of them are acting in a clumsy manner, especially during the period of mass ripening of the fruit and vegetable crops. Instead of going out to remote areas, they prefer to carry out their procurements in nearby and large populated points and even at markets. The counter sale of industrial and household goods has not been organized in all areas.

The organizational work of the soviets must be accompanied by increased educational work. It is important that a social climate be created in all areas, such that the kolkhoz members, manual and office workers and other citizens feel that they are performing useful state work by raising livestock and poultry on their private plots and participating in gardening and orchard work. At the same time, the level of educational work aimed at raising the labor and social activity of rural workers in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production should be raised, high moral qualities and collectivism should be instilled in them, their spiritual requirements should be formulated, concern should be displayed for their cultural relaxation and so forth.

The plan for the Basic Directions for Economic and Social Development, which will soon be submitted for examination during the 26th party congress, contains a grandiose plan for improving national welfare, an organic part of which is the food program. The republic's village and settlement soviets are obligated to make a worthy contribution to this program.

7026

CSO: 1800/340

REGIONAL

KOLKHOZ CHIEF COMPLAINS OF POOR SERVICES TO FARMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by V. Marazas, chairman of the Zhelavysk Kolkhoz in Kapsukas Rayon, Lithuanian SSR: "In Behalf of the Overall Goal"]

[Text] In summarizing the operational results of the five-year plan, the farmers of our farm had a good word to say regarding those enterprises which are supplying more powerful equipment, mixed feeds and fertilizers. We express our gratitude to the land reclamation specialists and builders. Modern agriculture would be unthinkable without their assistance. Thus we express our unanimous approval of the steps taken by the party to further develop agro-industrial integration.

However, I would like at the same time to mention certain as yet unresolved problems. For example, the services offered by Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and other organizations are at times too expensive. Many kolkhozes could have performed the work much more cheaply, if their allied workers had not exercised their right to dispose of the equipment, fertilizer and spare parts funds.

And this is still taking place. For example, a farm leader implores the representatives of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika: the water pipes at a dairy farm burst. Do you know what this means during the winter? They answered him: how could one not but know. Somehow the pipes were found. However, put yourself in our position: we cannot simply sell them because we ourselves are responsible for carrying out the repair plan. And at the present time there are no unassigned workers available. Thus, if you carried out the work yourself, the repairs would be credited to our account and the pipes would be made available.

There is still another example: irrigation units break down at the peak of a drought. We request assistance from the land reclamation specialists. However, they can supply an excavator only after a week has elapsed. Thus, if we correct the misfortune ourselves, using our own equipment and with the assistance of our own personnel, we must nevertheless consider the land reclamation specialists as having participated in the work if they accelerate their assistance.

Many of these misfortunes can be avoided, for example, by converting Goskomsel'khoztekhnika into an organization subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, as was done with the agrochemical service. Then the ministry would serve as an effective and objective arbiter in determining the interrelationships between the farms and their partners.

Many organizations in our country have learned how to be exacting and punish clients for non-fulfillment of their agreements. This is correct. However, it is here that the kolkhozes are at a disadvantage. For example, if we are late by 15 minutes in loading livestock into vehicles, the meat combine workers complain vociferously. At the same time, the livestock breeders may have to wait a day or two for the same vehicles to arrive from the combine -- and no accusations are made.

Similar interrelationships exist with the railroad workers. If a freight car is not unloaded on time -- a fine is issued. Correct! However, if the railroad delivers an incomplete tractor to us, we must make the best of a bad situation.

A question arises: is not the law supposed to protect agricultural workers? It protects. However, a farm leader is aware that each momentary victory can subsequently be very costly and thus he waves it off as being hopeless.

I am aware that my statement is controversial and that it quite possible emphasizes certain aspects. In principle, our partners are carrying out important work. Here the imperfect relationships between the partners are at fault. This is why I propose that the thought of raising the responsibility of those organizations which provide services for agriculture be further intensified in the CC CPSU plan for the 26th party congress and that the following phrase be added to Section V: "To raise the responsibility of those organizations which provide services for agriculture and which are engaged in the procurement of products, for the final results of production, to ensure high quality and efficient services and to improve the interrelationships between the rural partners and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses based upon mutual advantage.

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